THE
BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869. "Let us see to it, that a Government of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not Perish from the Earth."—A. LINCOLN. TERMS: $2.00 PER ANNUM.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

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States Were Never Sovereign.

It cannot be supposed that the prominent men in the South who led the old slave States into rebellion were unacquainted with the history of the Union they sought to destroy. That history was accessible, and if a largely illiterate people were deliberately deceived by men who knew better than that the States were ever sovereign it adds to the infamy of their treason. The attitude of the ex-Confederate and the Democratic majority in the House, as shown on the amnesty question, and the efforts of some of them to keep their true sentiments from public knowledge by altering their speeches after delivery, is a grave public danger, and not the less a danger because some persons would gladly waive away its consideration on account of its being unseasonable. The waiving away of the subject does not remove the danger; and it has been growing in magnitude until, through Democratic support and sympathy, the South, flooded with amnestied populations, has brought into activity the class who stood aloof during the time of reconstruction, and who as a class, whatever their sex, are bitter political termagants.

The Union which the South endeavored to destroy through the pretense of States' rights may thus be briefly described: It is historically correct to say that the inhabitants of the Colonies before their independence always regarded themselves politically as one people; and in a State paper appealing to the King, they said they were his "Majesty's faithful people in America." The Declaration of Independence, which is the American *Magna Charta*, says: "When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another—" Here this principle of nationalty in our political system is boldly expressed, and expressed in such a manner as to show that there was no expectation of its ever being called in question. It bears, however, upon the high concerns of national existence, and lay at the foundation of our introduction into the family of nations. From this it is clear that no Colony arrogatad to itself rights which came in contact with the welfare of the others when acting in unison; and had such a claim been made and persisted in, it would have been fatal to any union. In the articles of confederation which followed, the principles of oneness and unity were lost sight of. Each State reserved its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and, in consequence, there was no popular fusion, no common interest, no common standpoint in which all were agreed. A selfish struggle ensued to enforce their assumed rights; just such a selfish struggle as the Southern States entered upon in the war of the rebellion. Such a course on the part of the States, which separately were weak, jeopardized what had been gained by the war for independence. The central power of the confederation was too weak to last. The confederation fell to pieces, and gave place to the Constitution, in which the unity of the people appears and the Union is made perpetual. This beneficial change was a peaceful revolution, and the new government was adopted in the course of time by all the States. Even the old Confederacy, which now is an ill-omened word, had held that a State might be coerced; and it was quite proper that a political community, seeking only selfish ends, should be made to feel the power of the majority. Under the Constitution, States' rights, except for local purposes, were obliterated. The primal functions of sovereignty, in that document were all delegated, and were absorbed by the Federal Goverment, and peace, war, commerce, finance, navy, army, mail, mint, executive, legislative and judicial functions dropped out of the control of the States, and became the delegated functions of the Federal Government, aided by Congress, forever.

The claim of an "inherent right" of a disaffected State to secede from the Union, is a figment of a rebel brain, and to be found in no other except in that of rebel sympathizers, which too many of the leaders of the enslaved Democracy really are. In the Democratic Southern States where the greatest clamor exists for State rights a progressive white illiteracy is found, because in such clamor the colored citizen has no part. There the Southern white only looks upon the colored people as slaves beyond his reach, whose unpaid labor he wishes to secure to enrich himself. At the bottom of all Mr. Hill's eloquence is to be found his wish for a slave Georgia where black men and women might again be treated as cattle, without citizenship, by the planters, and chivalry resuscitated by once more lashing their naked bodies for more unpaid work. God forbid that any part of this free country should be again enslaved. The colored men have tasted of freedom, and are not in the temper to bow before their old masters. The yoke of the slave now rests upon such men as Bayard, Cox and Wood, and Tarbox, of Massachusetts, who represent the spirit of serfdom in the free States of the North. Such men were not wont to lead in the days that tried men's souls. They had few people North that would follow such sentiments. That they are now prominent as Democrats is evidence of the low estate of the Democratic party, and that it has passed into slavery in place of the blacks. The Union was intended to be one of equal rights, and all the States were designed to be free; and that freedom and equality to be peaceful, must be intelligent.

Such a Union with such reasons to sustain a Constitution, out of which have sprung our free institutions, and which have moulded the minds and character of the majority of the people, so as to obtain a distinct recognition throughout the world, the South regarded and endeavored, in behalf of State rights, to break away from at the point of the sword. What can be said of men in rebellion beaten in the field and amnestied on their own allegations that they accepted the situation, yet who are as disloyal as ever, and who have done their best to defeat those Federal laws which gave the franchise to them and the colored citizens? Surely there must be some way of reaching murderous discord, on the surface of which only white disloyalty floats. If the integrity of the ballot-box has been invaded, if colored citizens have not voted because they have been made afraid, why should the crime of abridging the rights of the colored man be made to enure solely to the benefit of the white Confederate? The enforcement of the law in this case is an absolute necessity. Southern men who have but two ideas, viz: to govern, or, failing in that, to prevent national union, are unfit to sit in the House of Representatives. The South, before the war, had no idea of political liberty; and in the Democratic Southern States there is still no political liberty for the citizen. Here, then, is the danger which the loyal people are called upon to permanently remove.

Jeff Davis and Amnesty.

Personally, Mr. Jefferson Davis is no longer of any account, and the time has gone by when hanging would amount to much in the way of making treason odious. The people do not care to wreak vengeance upon the poor old man whose pathway down the declivity of life is necessarily to be in such painful contrast with the pictures of his youthful imagination, and with the deceptive splendors that for a brief period attended his stately pretensions as head of the sham government of Richmond.

When Mr. Blaine moved to except Davis from the general principles of amnesty the friends of the great rebel at once sought to take advantage of the proposition by adroitly assuming that the motion was one of penalty and not of amnesty, and they regarded it as a shrewd move out of which they could make capital for the campaign now coming on. But sympathy for Jefferson Davis is not easily aroused, and the Democratic politicians who have shown unbounded contempt for sentimental politics and humanitarian statesmanship, have selected the wrong subject and the wrong time for playing the role of philanthropy. Their will is good, but they are sadly out of practice.

Mr. Jefferson Davis deprived himself of the privileges of citizenship, and he alone is to blame for the stigma which rests upon him. If he gets relief it is a pure matter of grace; the propriety of which and the time for granting it are matters which belong wholly to the power against which Mr. Davis took up arms. The time to grant full amnesty naturally would be when the Southern leaders show the true spirit of Unionism, and to ascertain what the real spirit is, the motion of Mr. Blaine served an admirable purpose, whether so intended or not. The Confederate colors were immediately hoisted, and the defense of the rebel chief was in order at once. Mr. Hill took strong ground. Jeff was not responsible for the horrors of Andersonville—there were no horrors! Grant was responsible for them, because he refused to exchange prisoners—the old story of the kettle which "was broken when we borrowed it, whole when we returned it, and we never borrowed it at all."

The world is not so full of goodness that it can afford to spare from the record a single saintly name which has a fair title to the honor of remaining thereon; and though Jefferson Davis made the mistake of attempting the destruction of the country which gave him a free education for the chance of his service in the hour of peril, that country can afford to pardon him at the proper time, but cannot afford to do it at the dictation of himself and his accomplices. He should sue for it with the meekness which is born of repentance, with the humility which accompanies the downfall of haughty and absurd pretensions. Some of the pretensions of this man the world will never forget, and in this connection we are reminded of that famous message of his which consigned to ignominy the name of Abraham Lincoln, and which informed the Confederate Congress that unless they interposed to stop him he should turn over to the local authorities all captured officers of colored troops to be dealt with as incendiaries and assassins. When we reflect that the incendiaries included in the class aimed at by President Davis were sometimes punished by these local authorities with death by the faggot and torture, the amiable intentions of the mild mannered head of the new nation then just born cannot be doubted.

In setting forth the many warm qualities of the heart of Mr. Davis his friend still forgot to mention the burning recommendation contained in this message. It showed him capable of approving all that was done at Andersonville, and Mr. Hill will not be able to file an alibi, as the signature of Jeff is affixed to the document, and shows for itself.

Whether because the Congress failed to approve the recommendation was the reason of its not being carried out we are not aware, but Hill was a member, and doubtless has a vivid recollection of the discussion which it caused, and can tell the reasons why it was not adopted, and what part he took in the premises. Let him speak.

Now, we do not bring this up to revive dissension and encourage hate, but to present a precedent and ask whether the author is of opinion now that his proposition was one becoming a statesman and a confederate engaged in introducing a new system of government and a new method of civilized warfare.

——The mail train on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad was fifty minutes late leaving Lock Haven on Saturday. It run to this point in one hour and one minute, and had one hour and ten minutes to run to Tyrone, including all the stops, which would require it to run at least fifty miles an hour between stations.

Brief Summary of News.

Foreign.

The Herzegovinian chiefs refuse to treat for peace unless the Sultan recalls most of his troops.

A commercial crisis was feared in Austria.

The King of Italy opened Parliament in prison.

The Spanish army is to be reduced to 200,000 men.

The Duc d'Audiffret Pasquier was selected by the Republicans to be President of the French Senate.

A meeting of the Republican Deputies was held at Versailles; M. Gambetta insisted on the Ministry being entirely Republican.

Chin Lan Pin and Yung Wing have been appointed joint Ministers by China to the United States, Peru and Spain.

It was reported that a republic had been proclaimed in Servia, and that Prince Milan was escorted to the frontier

The Spanish Foreign Minister declared that he had asked satisfaction of Great Britain for the recent capture of a Spanish prize crew.

An amendment favoring Protection was rejected in the Canadian Parliament by 119 to 64.

The Turkish Commander lett Trebligne at the head of the garrison to encounter the insurgents.

The new French Legislature organized.

The Cubans were repulsed in an attack on Puerto Padre.

The Emperor William refused to pardon the Count von Arnim.

Five new Ministers were appointed in France, rendering the Cabinet Republican.

The new French Ministry was regarded with disfavor by M. Gambetta.

War began between Japan and Corra.

A clerk in the National Bank, Brussels, embezzled $1,200,000.

Domestic.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., has been appointed Minister to England, in place of Gen. Schenck, resigned.

Forty-five people are indicted in Baltimore for intimidation in the late State election.

Impeachment articles against Mr. Belknap are ready, but have not been presented; further important revelations are coming in the case.

Mr. Pierrepont eqplains more fully as to his famous letter, and says it was made public through Gen. Babcock.

Thirty-three whisky distilleries have been seized in South Carolina.

Judge Taft, of Ohio, has been nominated Secretary of War, and has accepted.

A railroad train broke through a bridge above Harper's Ferry, killing 10 and wounding six people.

In the Belknap case, the District Court subpenaed Mr. Clymer's Committee to produce the papers and evidence against Mr. Belknap, which they declined to do.

Mr. Belknap was arrested last Wednesday, and held in $25,000 bail.

At the annual meeting of the Union Pacific Railroad in Boston, the old officers substantially were re-elected; the net earnings, $7,011,786.

George D. Lord's trial is set for March 13.

Judge Taft's nomination as Secretary of War is confirmed.

The trial of the defaulting Treasurer of New Jersey has begun.

Orvil Grant admitted the charges as to soliciting for sutlership and naval contracts, and receiving half the profits.

The Connecticut greenback men nominated a full State ticket, with Charles Atwater for Governor, on an interconvertible bond platform.

The Court of Alabama Claims adjourned to the 29th.

Prof. Silliman made a satisfactory explanation of his report on the Emma Mine.

A company is said to be formed at Buffalo to furnish jurors and witnesses to order in any part of the country.

The State Senate decided that the salaries of the New York Court of Arbitration be paid by fees; the Rev. A. C. George and W. L. Bostwick were chosen Regents of the University.

The ice in the upper Hudson was moving.

Ex-Treasurer Sooy, of New Jersey, has been convicted of embezzlement.

All the proceedings against Mr. Belknap are at a stop on account of the witness Marsh's absence.

April 13 is appointed a fast day in Massachusetts.

Bishop Simpson and Drs. Randolph, Deems and Hatfield spoke at the closing sessions of the Sunday-school Congress in New Jersey.

Frederick Douglass will make the oration at the unvailing of the Cincoln monument, April 14, at Washington.

The State Prison amendment passed the Senate.

Resolutions were passed in the House calling for a speedy trial of Belknap.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Bogy made speeches on finance; important petitions from New York and elsewhere were presented on the bankrupt law; informations as to Sea Island cotton, straw bids, and the Indian Bureau, were called for.

The bill for an investigation of the ravages of crops by insects were passed; Mr. Pinchback's admission was debated and opposed by Messrs. Edmunds, Christiancy and Thurman, without action; bills as to the appointment of sutlers and the honest collection of the revenues were presented.

Mr. Pinchback was refused a seat by a vote of 32 to 29; a petition of 16,000 persons was read, asking that membership in a secret society be a disqualification to officers of appointment; Mr. Wright moved Congress adjourn May 1.

Mr. Gordon broached the subject of a new revenue collection system, with a corps of excise to be appointed for life; Mr. Morton, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Edmunds spoke in opposition, and the debate proved a stirring one; a Southern Pacific land grant investigation was ordered.

In the House, inquiries were authorized as to the safe burglary and whisky trials; the Hawaiian treaty was debated; bills were offered to secure immunity to Government witnesses, and to charter a transcontinental railroad from Norfolk west.

Bills were offered proposing to protect witnesses in impeachment trials, and to regulate the charges of post-traders; Mr. Clymer announced that the District Courts had called for the documents in the Belknap case; on motion of Mr. Lamar, the committee were instructed not to give them up; there was an exciting debate on the subject; the arrest of Elchias F. Wolf, a recusant witness, was ordered.

The Judiciary Committee were granted more time for Mr. Belknap's impeachment; a bill to protect witnesses was passed, after two hours filibustering; the Legislative and Executive bill was reported, appropriating $12,799,883, or $8,000,000 less than the estimates; the recusant witness, Wolf, appeared and was discharged; Wolf fainted in the chamber.

NEW YORK CITY AND SURROUNDINGS.—Savings banks officers expressed confidence in the general strength of the banks and their future prosperity.

Mr. Moody gave advice to the young converts, and the Hippodrome meetings reported satisfaction with the results of the work.

In the Irwin case, F. W. Bellows testified that misleading entries were made of the checks for $750,000.

The Seamless Clothing Company failed with liabilities of $600,000, assets of $450,000.

Eighteen inmates of a Roman Catholic home for the aged, of Brooklyn, lost their lives by fire which destroyed part of the building.

Mr. Moody delivered his sermon on "The Blood" to 5,000 or 6,000 people, at the Hippodrome.

In the Tweed suit the arguments of counsel were concluded.

The Commissioners of Rapid Transit sustained generally the routes laid out.

Henry C. Bowen was arrainged before the Plymouth church Special Committee, and presented his answer to the charges made.

In the Tweed suit a verdict of $6,537,117.38 for the people, was given.

The Western Union Telegraph Company passed its dividend.

The Importers and Grocers' Board of Trade declared emphatically for early resumption of specie payments.

The Union League Club adopted resolutions demanding reform and thorough investigation of abuses; protesting against the power of office-holders in the Republican party, and against a pledge delegation to the Cincinnati Convention; and demanding the Presidential candidate a man of the highest character.

The disappearance of Senor Holgado, a wealthy Spaniard from Cuba, baffled the efforts of the police.

The Government has brought suit against the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad for $300,000 for alleged unpaid taxes.

——The Centennial Minstrels, as they styleth emselves, will give an entertainment in Reynolds' Opera House, Friday evening, March 17th. This is home talient, and the boys have been practicing for a long time, and we have no doubt that they will give an entertainment well worth the price of admission. It is much better to give our money to the boys at home than to traveling troups who will carry it away.

——A man claiming to be an agent of Corbin, Armstrong & Co., manufacturers and importers of all kinds of perfumeries—place of business 637 Chestnut street, Philadelphia—came to this place last Monday to establish an agency. He went to Mrs. Siebert, who keeps a millinery and dress-making establishment in McCafferty's block, and persuaded her to take the agency, and advance him ten dollars for his worthless stuff — not worth over fifty cents, upon a promise that he would advertise for her three months in the county papers, and also furnish her with a large lot of wrapping paper with her card upon it. He went from here to Milesburg, and victimized another poor woman in the same way. Mr. Meek, the editor of the "Watchman," suspecting that everything was not fair, telegraphed to Philadelphia to the address on the cards left by the imposior, and received answer that no such firm were doing business at that place or ever did. Mr. Siebert entered complaint against the man before 'Squire Gephart, and steps will no doubt be taken to arrest him for swindling.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—It may have slipped their attention, or they may not have seen the act of April 12th, 1875, relating to the duties they are required to perform. For fear they have not we give the principal section of the act in full and call their particular attention thereto:

"The corporate authorities of every such municipality or districts shall, at the end of their fiscal year, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situated, if so many be printed therein, a statement showing in detail, the actual indebtedness, the amount of the floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation, with the character and value thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective form of funded debt thereof; and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars."

We copy the above from the 'Watchman.' For three years the requirements of the constitution, as well as the law, have called upon borough officers to publish a statement. Yet neither the boroughs of Milesburg or Howard have paid any attention to it. Somebody, for spite or some other reason, will have them arrested and fined for neglect of this duty, if they continue on in this way. But we would like to ask why the 'Watchman' takes any interest in the matter—they have succeeded in having the county statement published officially in only one paper. Is it not as important that the people of the county should know about county affairs, as that they should know the financial condition of every township and borough. It must be in the interest of the 'Watchman' to keep county affairs all to itself—they do not want the county affairs scrutinized by Republicans. The Commissioners have jobs on hand for the coming year, and they do not care to have Republicans know all about it, or the people, except as they see it through their organ, the 'Watchman.' The 'Watchman,' has very little circulation in Pennsvalley—so if Democrats or Republicans over there want to know what is going on they must go to the 'Watchman,' or else the other papers, in order to keep the people informed and defeat the commissioners in their effort to keep this information from them, publish it for nothing. As far as we are concerned we intend to keep the people posted. There is no paper in the county which has so large and even a circulation as the REPUBLICAN, reaching into every nook and corner. There is no other Republican paper here, while the 'Watchman' is almost entirely supplanted by the 'Reporter' on the other side of the mountain. The commissioners know this, and none better than they. Then we ask, Why have they made the 'Watchman' the only medium through which they reach the people. Is it because by this means they can avoid reaching their numerous constituency in Pennsvalley and denounce what is published in the REPUBLICAN as radical lies? It would seem so.

——Use Green's cocoa-camphorine.

Poetry.

The Sririt World.

A New Year's Song.

BY HORCAE M. RICHARDS.

I enter on the coming year,
With perfect trust, devoid of fear,
For well I know a loving band,
Will guide toward the Better-land.

My trust in them was ne'er so strong,
My very soul is full of song,
For they have led me day by day,
'Till now I see a brighter way.

O! make my life still more complete,
And give me rest in labor sweet,
That shall result in other's good,
'Till universal brotherhood.

Shall link all loving souls on earth,
Whether of high or lowly birth—
In one grand chain of holy love,
That binds to all true souls above.

Until Death.

Make me no vows of constancy, dear friend,
To love me, though I die, thy whole life long,
And love no other 'till thy days shall end—
Nay, it were rash and wrong.

If thou cans't love another, be it so;
I would not reach out of my quiet grave
To bind thy heart, if it should choose to go;
Love should not be a slave.

Thou would'st not feel my shadowy career,
If after death my soul should linger here;
Men's hearts crave tangible, close tenderness,
Love's presence, warm and near.

It would not make me sleep more peacefully
That thou wert wasting all thy life in woe
For my poor sake; what love thou hast for me,
Bestow it 'ere I go!

Carve not upon a stone when I am dead
The praises which remorseful mourners give
To women's graves—a tarny recompense—
But speak them while I live!

Heap not the heavy marble on my head
To shut away the sunshine and the dew;
Let small blooms grow there, and let grasses
Wave,
And rain drops filter through.

Thou wilt meet many fairer and more gay
Than I; but trust me, thou can'st never find
One who will love and serve thee night and day
With a more single mind.

Forget me when I die! The violets
Above my rest will blossom just as blue,
Nor miss my tear; e'en nature's self forgets
But while I live, be true.

Our Story Teller.

The Mishaps of a Night.

The district school in the village of Hollythorn was taugh by Miss Eva Stanley, who "boarded around" among the scholars, and was considered the paragon of teachers.

The last week previous to the holiday vacation she had been boarding with a Mrs. Carpenter, who was making gigantic preparations for guests she expected from New York.

"You never met my brothers, Eva," said she. "There's Sam, and George, and Johnny, the youngest; and such times as they have when they get here and rusticate, as they call it! But, dear me, I don't get much rest or peace, for they are like a lot of boys let out of school."

"The last time they visited me together, John and Sam actually cut a whole pane of glass from the window, and pelted George from my best room with snow!"

"You see, there is always a regular strife for that particular room, for the bed is a spring one, and they say they don't sleep on any other in the city. But they don't get it this time, that's certain, for I intend to give you the room; and so end the controversy."

"I had just as soon occupy some other room, Mrs. Carpenter, and do not wish to incommode your brothers."

"No, you shan't, Eva," peremptorily exclaimed her hostess; and what is the use of your going home vacation week? You can stay here just as well as not, and do your sewing on my machine."

The subject was dropped, and the entire household retired early, for on the morrow the brothers, young, ardent, and full of life, were to be there. But without sending any word of their intention, they had concluded to take a train which would land them in Hollythorn about bedtime. George and John did so, and when seated in the car began to speculate upon the absence of Sam.

"No reason in the world why he should not have been here," said George. "I can't make it out, unless he has taken the five o'clock train by mistake."

"Not a bit of it," laughed John, who fancied he understood the entire programme."

"It is most likely he took that train on purpose to get into Hannah's parlor bedroom, and make us take up with straw ticks and feathers."

"I didn't think of that, but I reckon you are right. We must contrive to get him out somehow."

The brothers put their heads together and laughed merrily over some scheme for outwitting Sam, and accordingly, when the train reached Hollythorn, about eleven o'clock, they approached the house of their sister in a very stealthy way.

Climbing the fence in the rear, they softly opened the window and obtained access to the pantry, where they demolished a whole mince pie and a quantity of doughnuts. Then with their appetites appeased, they removed their boots and prepared to investigate the "best room," stole along the hall which was dimly lighted by the moon, ascended the stairs, and reached the door. The faint rays of the moon disclosed a chair piled up with clothing, and they could distinctly trace the outlines of a form beneath the bedclothes. A few whispered words were exchanged, and then, as lightly as if shod with down, they drew near.

"All ready!" whispered George.

Quick as thought they seized upon the form of the sleeper, bedclothes and all, and bore it swiftly down the stairs and out into the snow, and were about to deposit it into a hugh drift, when a shrill scream broke the stillness of the night, and oh, horror! It was that of a woman! And in their consternation they dropped their burden plump into the middle of the drift.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed George, "it isn't Sam, but some woman, as I am a sinner! And she has fainted. Run and call Hannah."

With admirable presence of mind, he lifted the limp form of Eva Stanley and carried it into the house. But they had already been heard, and the inmates came rushing into the hall just as he appeared.

"George! John! for goodness sake what does this mean, and who have you there?" asked Mrs. Carpenter in a breath.

"Blessed if I know," began George; "thought it was Sam, so we concluded to give him a douse in the snow for getting into the best bed and trying to euchre us. Quick! I believe she has fainted."

"Just like you," scolded Hannah, as she assisted in depositing Eva once more in the bed from which she had been so unceremoniously taken; "beginning your tricks upon each other before you are fairly into the house. Clear out, now!"

Long before she had finished her tirade, her brothers had betaken themselves down stairs, where they went into hysterics over the joke.

"A pretty kettle of fish!" said George, rolling over on the floor, and letting off peal after peal of laughter.

"I should think it was," replied John, holding his sides. "Oh, my! But what is to be done about it; and who do you suppose she is, George?"

"Some guest of Hannah's, of course; and young and pretty, at that. I don't know how it is with you, but I feel particularly small and cheap—would sell myself at a very low price."

"Cheap," roared John, "cheap! I would actually give myself away, this blessed minute, and throw something in to boot. What are we to do? I can't say. I believe I shall dig out of this place and get back to the city before morning. I haven't got the courage to face the music."

He began hastily putting on his boots and would have carried his threat into execution, but for the appearance of Hannah, who at once asserted her authority.

"You are not going a single step, John; I don't wonder you feel ashamed of yourselves. What on earth possessed you is more than I can tell."

"That's right, Han.; pitch in, scold away, I'll take any amount of talking just now. I am meek as a lamb. But who is it we've played so shabby a trick on?" said George.

"Trick! I should think it was. Why, it is Eva Stanley, our school teacher, and this is her week to board here. I don't believe the poor girl will ever get over her fright. It is too bad; I shouldn't wonder if she had taken her death, being dragged out of a warm bed this time of night and dropped into a snow-drift in that fashion. No wonder she cried, poor thing."

"Cried did she?" repeated George with a groan.

"I should think she did. I just took her in my arms and let her have her cry out, while I explained to her how she happened to be mistaken for Sam, and became the victim of your mad pranks."

"That was neat in you, Han.," said George. "I am awful glad you hugged the poor little thing. Wish you had given her a brotherly squeeze for me—'pon my honor I do."

"And how on earth do you expect us to stay and take the consequences?" asked John, beginning to look serious. "I am for taking myself off instanter. I had rather face a masked battery than this pretty school teacher, after making such fools of ourselves."

"I don't care if you had," answered his sister indignantly. "The only way to do is to stay and brave it out, both of you, and apologize for your rudeness."

"But Sam? How the duce are we to get along with him? You know well enough, Han., we shall never hear the end of it from him."

"If you two can keep the secret, I will find a way to silence Bridget, and it is a subject Eva will not care to have discussed, and fortunately my husband is away from home. So go to bed and rest contented."

She showed them to the bed she had intended them to occupy, and soon the house was once more hushed in slumber.

Meanwhile their brother Sam had reached the depot a few minutes too late. He found the train he was to have taken already gone, but on consulting a timetable he found that another train started two hours later, and so decided to take it. He figured to himself, as he impatiently crowded into an empty seat, and was being whirled along at a rapid rate, how snugly his brothers had ensconced themselves in the best bed, which by right belonged to him, he being the eldest; and consummated a plan to get even with them.

Some time after midnight he was deposited in Hollythorn, and reaching his sister's house he scouted around until he found a way of entrance into the kitchen, where he deposited his luggage and removed his boots. Then he quietly stole up stairs and opened the door of the best room. "Sure enough," thought he, "my fine chaps, you are in clover!" For there were not to be mistaken signs of the room being occupied.

To think of coping with their united strength by dragging them forth was not practicable, but there stood the pitcher of water, and he knew that a good dousing with the icy fluid would bring them out quick enough.

He lifted the pitcher, approached the bed, raised it suddenly and dashed the contents upon the sleeper.

Such a torrent of screams as he had never before heard rang through the house, and before Sam could collect his scattered senses the door opened, and Hannah, George and John rushed in, clothed in scanty apparel—Hannah with a frightened look on her face and a lamp in her hand, that revealed the entire scene.

There, sitting in bed, with her hair dripping like a mermaid, her night-dress deluged, her face colorless, and looking terror, was the young school-mistress; and there was Sam, with the empty pitcher in his hand, the very picture of imbecility, staring around like an idiot at the havoc he had made. Hannah, George and John instantly understood the situation; and the latter, at the command of their sister, dragged Sam away while she assisted the drenched and terrified girl to dry clothing, and then took her to her own room and bed, explaining for the second time, the mishaps of the night.

"I'll keep you with me, now, my poor child," said she, though with difficulty keeping back her laughter. "Those boys are nicely come up with, at any rate; and if it wasn't for your being so terribly frightened, and the way my best bed has been used, I wouldn't care. But you are safe now."

Hannah kissed her charge, and went down to see the boys, who, as soon as they were fairly shut in the regions below, began to appreciate the joke; and now that Sam was as deep in the mud as they were in the mire, gave no quarter.

"I'll be blamed if I know what it means," said Sam, looking in confusion at his brothers, who were rolling and kicking in convulsions of laughter.

"Means?" said George, holding his sides. "It means that you have stolen like a thief into Miss Eva Stanley's bedchamber, who is a young lady teacher boarding here; and thinking it was your humble servant and Johnny snug in bed, you attempted to drown us out and made a grand mistake. How do you like it, Sam?"

"I confess I see the point, but I can't see the joke. It is a most outrageous shame."

At this juncture Hannah came in, and began rating them soundly, thereby letting out the whole story. It was Sam's turn to laugh.

Miss Eva was not visible the next morning, and Hannah announced that she was sick with a severe cold. Hannah had her unruly crew under her thumb for once in her life, and had the satisfaction of seeing them behave with some dignity. They appeared never to forget that there was an invalid in the house, and went on tiptoe about. Sam, who seemed to take the entire responsibility upon his own shoulders, sent off slyly to New York for choice fruit and flowers, which he induced his sister to convey to the young lady with the most abject apologies and regrets.

In a couple of days Eva was able to come down stairs. She was looking quite pale, but lovely, and of course divinely, when presented by Mrs. Carpenter to the three brothers, who behaved queit well considering the unpleasantness of their situation.

But Sam, who had broken the ice by means of his presents, was most at ease, and by virtue of his age and experience constituted himself, the propitiator, and was constantly on hand to offer Miss Eva thousand nameless attentions; and before the week was out John declared that Sam was "done for!"

"Gone under, completely!" echoed George with one of his dismal groans.

Hannah, singing Eva's praises, commended Sam's choice, and recommended marriage to all of them as the only sobering process she was acquainted with. It is a piece of advice, however they did not feel inclined to follow, notwithstanding Sam's happy lot with the pretty school-mistress of Hollythorn.

She often reminds her brothers-in-law of her unceremonious introduction to a snow-drift at the dead of night, and they retaliate with the shower-bath given her by Sam.

Charivari tells of a negro named Domingo, in one of the French colonies, who, speaking of the advantages of the Christian religion, said: "There was a time when I knew nothing of God or the devil, and now I know and love them both."

Pyramus and Thisbe.

It was a very hot, sunny afternoon. So still was the summer breeze which usually found its way over the high hills until it reached farmer Bowen's porch, there to coquet with the prairie roses which climbed up its trellised sides, that now every leaf was motionless, and indeed quite stale with the heat and dust. Everybody in the old house was evidently taking an afternoon rest, for a dull quiet reigned all over. Even Towser lay curled up in the shadiest spot out on the lawn, and grandma, who "scorned to go to bed in daylight," nodded in her arm-chair close to the open door.

Really, life had a very humdrum, common-place, tame sort of look. At least Kathie Bowen thought so, as she came rustling down the hall stairs in the freshest of crimped lilic muslins and most bewildering of new chip garden hats, all field flowers and daisies. A hopeless, despairing little sigh came from the region of the ruffles round her bodice as, looking all around for a pair of open eyes to admire her pretty new costume, she beheld only tight shut lids about her. Everything was so different from what she had look forward to and dreamed of for so long. Surely after a four years' course of diligent study at boarding school, and finally a graduating day in which one stands "head," a girl may be pardoned for imagining that life before her will be a brilliant succession of golden days in which the various accomplishments and studies of which she is supposed to be mistress, will serve to illuminate and glorify her own part in the festive scene. "School was out," and Kathie was "finished" and at home, but alas! it was all very quiet and uninteresting.

Life had not begun brightly—at least as Kathie had pictured it—for a country home is not usually the background for a series of dashing panoramas. Of course she was glad to be at home and see all the dear ones, but there was no one to whom she could show off her varied knowledge of history, philosophy French and music—no one, at least, but father, mother and grandma. There had been a secret little hope in the depth of Kathie's heart all along that Phil Somers, who lived on the farm across the creek, and with whom she had flirted ever since she was a baby, would be one of the first of the Bowenville beaux who would welcome her home and fall at her feet in adoration; but in spite of this hope all the young men in the county had fluttered around her but Phil, and she had been home almost a month without catching sight of his brown eyes and curly hair. It was certainly very singular; and what was stranger, when she had casually asked once or twice about her old friend and playmate, her father had replied very curtly, "I know nothing about the fellow," and her mother looked very grave. Grandma solved the mystery one day, however, by telling Kathie that Phil's father and hers had quarreled over a piece of meadow land, and in consequence there had arisen a coolness and a stone wall.

"It beats my time," said grandma, "how men like James Somers and John Bowen—boys together and life-long friends—it beats my time how they could come to hard words at last, and all about a little piece of grass. Blood relations, too; their grandmothers were own cousins, and therefore the good feeling and property were never meant to be separated by a coolness nor a stone wall; but there it is, higher than your head, and likely never to be made up, neither."

Kathie comprehended her curious explanation easier than she had understood her father's short answers or her mother's grave looks, and it was with a hot throb of her heart and an angry little toss of her head that, listening to grandma, she determined then and there that, aided by her knowledge of history philosophy and French—she had conjugated the verb *aimer*—and in spite of the coolness or the stone wall, she would manage to see Phil Somers before the moon was a full month old. Forbidden fruit is the sweetest, and if Phil had been forbidden to come to her he was the very one she most wanted to see now.

It was for a purpose, therefore, that the fresh lilac muslin and new chip hat were donned so early this day. Kathie remembered very well that it was Phil Somers' custom on hot summer afternoons to hang his hammock on one of the boughs of the old mulberry tree down by the brook; therefore in the direction of the brook Kathie Bowen determined to take her stroll that day. To be sure it was a very hot, sunny afternoon, but what did that matter to a girl with a big buff parasol in her hand and a romantic encounter in prospect?

"Well, I declare, if the wicked stone wall don't actually take in the old mulberry tree!" The exclamation was made to Towser, who had wakened from his nap to follow his mistress in her walk, and his wagging tail gave proof of his understanding and share of her astonishment.

Yes, the great, tall, purple-berried tree, under which Kathie and Phil had held picnics and flirtations in bygone summers, was now on the enemy's ground and on the other side of a high stone wall, which Kathie couldn't begin to see over, even on tip-toe. The hammock and Phil were evidently there too, for there was a curl of gray smoke and the scent of a cigar—and where there's smoke under a tree there is a man! What should she do? She hadn't quarreled with anybody. She wanted Phil to know she was at the old spot, and still she didn't want to "speak first." Suddenly she recollected she had heard Phil say once that if he should see a lilac ribbon bow in Egypt he would think of her. It was her favorite color, and she wore it nearly always. Quickly taking a little knot from her throat, then, she tied it round a piece of bark and threw it over the wall. A startled exclamation, followed by a rattle among the stones, and presently an opening appeared in the wall close beside Kathie, through which she beheld at last the brown eyes and curly hair of her old lover.

"I knew you would come to the old tryst, Kathie darling," whispered he through the hole; "and so when the men built this hateful monument of our fathers' enmity I watched every day and saw that these stones should be movable, that I might have a sight of and a word with you if you ever came down to the old tree. For so bitter is the feeling between my father and yours that I was forced to promise I would never cross over on your land until the feud should be broken. I fear it is a life-long one. I wanted to see you once more before I go away, and so I have waited here every day to say good-bye."

"Oh, Phil, is it so dreadful? What shall I do? You must not go." And then followed a shower of tears that threatened to spoil that lilac muslin, and could not be wiped away through a chink in the wall.

"Do you care much, Kathie? There, I am glad it has happened. I mean because it proves to me that you have not forgotten your old friends, for if you had you know you would not care if they were going away. Will you tell me, dear, do you care? Do you care for me, Kathie?"

Kathie came very close to the rough stone wall, and a timid, breathless little "yes" floated through the opening. Then there was a longer conversation which even the robbins in the mulberry tree overhead heard and understood.

Grandma Bowen wondered what on earth it was that took Kathie out to walk every day after dinner in the sun; and finally her mother declared the exercise was too much for her, for Kathie was growing thin and pale, ate nothing and had no desire to go out in company with the young men and girls of the neighborhood. Farmer Bowen discovered the true cause of all these symptoms, however, for one day a letter from his enemy's son reached him explaining all.

"We love one another," it read, "and will both be miserable and unhappy if we continue any longer the clandestine correspondence and courtship we have been obliged to have recourse to, by reason of the cruel and unreasonable prohibition of our parents. I love Kathie, and wish to pay my addresses openly and honorably, and ask your consent to our marriage. Will you not forget your enmity to the father in accepting for your daughter his son?"

After a stormy little talk with Kathie and an expostulation with her mother, who declared Kathie would "waste away and die if this thing troubled her mind and heart much longer," farmer Bowen gravely walked over to farmer Somers' one day, and the upshot of the matter was a wedding and the demolition of the stone wall.

In Mrs. Phil Somers' cabinet of curiosities there are two odd, rough-looking stones, concerning which, if asked, she replies with a smile that they come from the walls of Babylon, while Mr. Somers says they actually framed the chink through which Pyramus and Thisbe once whispered their vows of love. No one disputes their explanation, but every one wonders where they obtained the curious old relics.

Setting an Example.—Funerals in England are commonly most dreary occasions, but when the remains of Dr. Robert Dickson were interred in the parish churchyard at Harmondsworth, a few days ago, the occasion was one more of rejoicing than sorrow. Shortly before death took place, the passing bell was tolled to warn people that they might pray for the soul going to its rest, and the death was announced by a peal, in accordance with the canon of the church.

When the procession set out from the house the bells were chimed merrily, and also after the followers left the churchyard. Hatbands and scarfs were entirely dispensed with, the object of the deceased gentleman's family in having the arrangements carried out in this way being to set an example for the abolition of all display of worldly sorrow and undertaker's pomp on such occasions.

On the occasion of Mrs. Dickson's death about three months ago, the ceremony was conducted in a similar manner.

The Parson's Lesson.

Deacon Slocum, as had been his custom for years, had prepared a fine fat turkey as a Christmas present to his minister, and he called upon his son Tom to carry it over to the parsonage. But Tom objected.

"How now, my son?" demanded the deacon, "you know this is my custom. You carried a turkey to the parson last year, and your elder brothers have done it in the years before you were big enough."

"And," retorted Tom, "Parson Grummer was never the man to say 'Thank ye.' He takes it as a matter of course. It don't set well on my stummick to have a man snub me when I am doing him a favor."

"But, Tom, you must remember Parson Grummer is a peculiar man. He means well."

"And so I s'pose does old brindle mean well enough when she whisks her tail in your eye; but I've noticed you didn't seem to like it."

The good deacon smiled and patted his son on the shoulder.

"Carry the turkey to the parson, Tom, and if he don't thank you for it, I will."

Tom shouldered the fowl—fat, fair and large—and carried it to the minister's house, where he found the host in the sitting room with a number of brother clergymen for company.

"Mr. Grummer," said Tom, depositing his burden upon the table with a thump, "there's a turkey father sent you. He told me to bring it and I've brought it."

And with this he would have turned upon his heel and left; but the minister called him back.

"Thomas, you did right to obey your father. Obedience is a good thing; but you might improve upon the manner of obedience—you might have done your errand more respectfully."

"How," asked Tom, curtly."

"Wait you here my lad and I will show you. You are young and I will give you a lesson in politeness. Now, you will imagine that you are the parson, and that I am the boy."

The parson took up the turkey and went out. Presently he returned, took off his hat, laid the fowl carefully upon the table and then, with a low bow, said:

"Parson Grummer, here is a turkey which my father sends to you, and begs that you will accept it with the compliments of the season."

Tom stepped forward and turned the turkey over.

"It is a fine turkey," he said, "and I am not only grateful to your good father for it, but I am very grateful to you for having brought it. Tell your father that I am not unmindful of the many favors I have received at the hands of himself and family. And now, Thomas, if you will bring this down into the kitchen and give it to the cook, I will call Mrs. Grummer and bid her give you a twenty-five cent piece."

The parson for a moment looked blank, but the audible smile of his clerical guests stirred up his good humor and he accepted the lesson, and sent the lad off with a piece of silver.

A Good Reason.—A story told by Captain Malet, of the British army, in a speech recently delivered by him at Stokes, is worth preserving. He said:

"A recruit, on being asked by his commanding officer what religion he professed, in order that he might go to his proper place of worship, said:

'Please, sir, I have not made up my mind.'

He probably thought he would get off the church parade, but the officer was equal to the occasion. Turning to the sergeant of his company he said:

'Sergeant, here is a man who has not made up his mind as to what religion he is. We will give him every opportunity. Let him be marched to the Romanist service at a quarter to 8, to the Church of England parade at a quarter after 9, and to the Presbyterian service at 11 until further orders.'

The man soon made up his mind that he was a devout Churchman, probably—said Captain Malet—because the service was the shortest; and if, indeed, conviction may be dispensed with in the matter, it would be difficult to find a better ground for final decision."

We are told that "it is one hundred dollars fine to hold a Wisconsin girl by the neck and kiss her on the ear." But as long as the price is not raised for holding her by the ear and kissing them on the neck, the Wisconsin young men not emigrate.

A happy thought that never occured: Mother (in continuation)—And so the wicked Pharaoh ordered that all the baby boys should be killed—Madeleine—But, mamma, didn't any of their mothers say they was girls!

A gentleman, questioning a little boy, said: "When your father and mother forsake you, Johnny, do you know who will take you up?" "Yes, sir," said he. "And who?" asked the friend. "The police," was Johnny's reply.

Now is the time to trim and graft your grape-vines. By a little attention at this period they can be made to yield largely and profitably.

Political.

Letter from Washington.

[Washington Correspondent of *Village Record.*]

WASHINGTON, D. C. March 1, 1876.

The Senate has reported favorably on the bill to reduce the salary of the President to $25,000 per annum, and it will undoubtedly pass that body. It is not likely that the President will veto the act so that aspirants for the White House will please bear in mind this little reduction of fifty per centum. For my part I am surprised that the Senate should agree to such a proposition. The salary of the President is too small now, and it is simply impossible for him to live in a style befitting his position on that salary. The State dinners that he is expected to give every year cost at least half of his salary. The salaries paid to the Cabinet officers are not one half what they should be, and there is not a member of the Cabinet who lives on his salary. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, lives at the rate of $25,000 per annum, and he says, tries to be economical. As it is, a poor man cannot afford to accept such a position and this niggardly economy allows none but the wealthy to occupy such places.

At long last the Indian Bureau is likely to be assigned to the War Department, where it properly belongs. The officers now employed will then be replaced by officers of the Army, thus making these capitulated gents useful as well as ornamental. When this is done it will reduce the military posts at least one half, and will at the same time put the red skins under a more wholesome discipline than they have experienced heretofore. The change will give more security to our white people in the far west, will reduce the expenses greatly and will stop the outlandish speculation in Indian supplies. The humanitarian system has been a grand failure, and nothing but the strong arm of military power can keep the red men from pillage and murder.

The Democracy are still in a fearful muddle on the currency question. Take either horn of the dilemma and they are in trouble, and so they are now trying how not to do it, and making tie votes. In the meantime the party insists on an opinion, and Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, has called a caucus for to-morrow evening to consider the unfaithfulness of the committee. Said committee will bring in two reports, one to suit either wing of the party. Seven members are pledged (so it is rumored) to extend the time for resumption—six are absolutely opposed to the resumption act, and insist on its unconditional repeal. The soft money men will not be able to control the committee, and at the same time the hard money men will not be able to control the committee, and at the same time the hard money men will not be satisfied with its action. By the way, it is a strange fact that so long as there was no prospect of resumption there was a clamor from all sides for gold and silver, and now when the signs are that in spite of all predictions, and I may add in spite of all legislation, silver currency is about to replace that of paper, then a vigorous effort is made to prevent it; but fortunately legislation cannot prevent it, and we will come back to gold and silver. This time just as we have in years past, and no one can tell the means that produced it, apropos of the currency question, Secretary Bristow, Mr. Jewell, chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and Dr. Linderman, Director of the Mint were before the House Committee on Appropriations last evening. About two weeks ago this Bureau stopped work for want of appropriation, and has since remained idle. After a full and free interchange of sentiment, the committee agreed that for the present the printing of fractional currency should cease, and that the circulation should be replaced by silver coin. Dr. Linderman informed the committee that there were at least fifteen million dollars in silver coin and bullion ready to be made use of. He stated that all the mints could be started at once, making small silver coin, and were able to deliver it as rapidly as it would be wanted. Silver is now a legal tender to the amount of five dollars, and it is probable that Congress will extend the limit to one hundred dollars. At the present time silver is four per cent. below greenbacks in value, and gold will have to advance to 120 before it would cease to circulate at par with paper. It looks now that we are on the eve of a partial resumption at least; and should Congress give the Secretary of the Treasury the necessary authority, we may soon hear the delightful clink of specie again.

The bill to restore the pensions of those who were dropped from the pension rolls fifteen years ago for disloyalty was before the House again yesterday, and was the subject of considerable discussion. This is a rebel trick, concocted in the interest of southern rebels, and is in fact nothing more nor less than a premium to be paid to men for their treason, and how Republicans can be led away from their duty by such a will of the wish is more than I can explain. When such men as Tucker and Hill, who have insisted on turning every man out of place about the House who fought for the nation, urge as a duty the payment of forfeited pensions to disloyal men, for a period of time when they were fighting to break up the government, it bears the stamp of infamy upon its face, and should be opposed by every Republican member. Having hurled from the House every Union soldier, the lame and infirm, they then ask these pensions for those who fought them. It is the most unblushing piece of deviltry I ever heard of. Not having aired their secession sentiments in their speech upon Abraham Lincoln, whom they accused of being accountable for the slaughter pen at Andersonville, where starvation and murder paid tribute to death, they now demand pay for the men whose work was treason and murder. This man Tucker, who, a short time since, said we were not a nation, in the face of that demand us as a nation to pay those who struck at its life. First, they reduce the meagre salaries of the widows and orphans of Union soldiers, now in the civil service, and then demand remuneration for their acts of ungodly treason. Magnanimity is a god-like attribute, but it cannot afford to be cruel in its kindness. 'Tis but a month since they demanded full pardon for Jeff. Davis—now they want pensions for his followers. These impudent demands follow each other so rapidly, that we cannot predict what they will next demand. But the loyal people are taking notes of these events. They see the lion beneath the lamb's fleece, and the old flame of patriotism that burned all over hills and valleys during the war, is set alive, as the elections next fall will prove.

Yours, AD.

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constantly on hand at this office and for sale at cts apiece, or 50 cts per dozen.

Sechler & Co.—Groceries.

IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY!

To give very careful attention to the purchase of your

GROCERIES!

For economy requires that you buy nothing but FRESH PURE GOODS. We keep on hand at all times a large and carefully selected stock of goods comprising every item that properly belongs

To the Grocery Trade.

We make it one of the cardinal points of our business to sell

PURE GROCERIES

IT WILL PAY

To buy your Groceries of a firm that, in addition to selling

PURE FRESH GOODS,

also guarantees that every article purchased of them shall prove to be just as recommended, and if in any case goods do not prove to be just as they were recommended, we not only desire but make special request that they be returned, and we will render full

SATISFACTION, AND NO QUIBBLINC.

IT WILL PAY

To do your trading with a house that always gives a dollars' worth for a dollar.

IT WILL PAY

To call and examine our complete stock of

FRUITS, NUTS and CONFECTIONERY

which we are now daily receiving for the

HOLIDAY TRADE.

IT WILL PAY

You handsomely to get some of our pure candies, fresh fruits and nuts for the "little folks" during the holiday season. One, or two, or five dollars, (just as you can afford) spent in this way at Christmas and New Year's will bring a better return than the same amount put on interest at one hundred per cent.

IT WILL PAY

To buy your Teas and Spices of a house that makes a specialty of that line of goods and sell only the

Finest Flavored TEAS and Strictly PURE SPICES.

IT WILL PAY

In buying anything in the line of

Groceries, Confectionery, &c.,

to call at

SECHLER & CO.'S,

BUSH HOUSE BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

IT WILL PAY! IT WILL PAY.

IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY.

IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY. IT WILL PAY.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

IRWIN'S INSURANCE AGENCY.

S. M. IRWIN, late Justice of the Peace. **S. M. IRWIN & SON,** JOHN J. IRWIN, Attorney at Law

OFFICE, NORTH SIDE DIAMOND, BELLEFONTE, PA.

This agency represents the oldest and best Fire Insurance Companies represented in the United States, and the best Life Insurance Company in the world.

☞FAIR RATES AND GOOD INSURANCE☜

should induce the insuring public to patronize this agency.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

N. B : Strict attention given to collections, and remittances promptly made. Scrivening of all kinds neatly done on short notice. 27-3m

Nagle, Cooke & Ewing, Paper Hangings.

FINE PAPER HANGINGS,

OIL PAINTED WALL PAPERS,

SUBSTITUTES FOR PAINTED WALLS.

DADO'S HALL AND CEILING DECORATIONS

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND CHEAP GOODS.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

1208 Chestnut Street, 19-tf PHILADELPHIA.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO. ADVERTISING AGENTS 41 PARK ROW, N.Y.

Where Advertising Contracts can be made.

WILLIAM WILLIAMS,

MARBLE MANUFACTURER,

HIGH STREET, 37-6m BELLEFONTE, PA.

Medical, &c.

E. F. KUNKLE'S

BITTER WINE OF IRON

gives tone to the stomach, improves the appetite, and assists digestion; excites the bowels to healthy action, expelling all the foul humors that contaminate the blood, corrupt the secretions and offend the breath. It excites the liver to a healthy action and strengthens the nerves, imparting that glow to life that proceeds alone from perfect health. Thousands in all walks of life testify to the virtues of this excellent medicine, in correcting the derangements of the digestive organs. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Ask for E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, and take no other.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!

E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unparalleled success. Symptoms are loss of appetite, wind and rising of food, dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness sleeplessness and low spirits. Get the genuine Not sold in bulk, only $1 bottles.

Do you want something to strengthen you, or a good appetite? Do you want to get rid of nerveousness? Do you want energy, sleep well or be cured of dyspepsia, kidney or liver disease? Try E. F. KUNKLE'S BITTER WINE OF IRON. Every bottle guaranteed to do as represented. Sold only in $1 bottles. Depot and office, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Get the genuine. Sold by all druggists. Ask for E. F. Kunkle's, and take no other.

TAPE WORM

removed alive with head complete in from two to three hours. No fee till removed by E. F. Kunkle, 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia. Seat, Pin and Stomach Worms also removed. Call and see: advice free, or send for circulars. Ask your druggist for KUNKLE'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1 per bottle.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixer.

For the restoration of Nature's forces. It gives new life and vigor to the aged, and causes the blood of youth to course through the veins. It effectually cures Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Muscular Power, Low Spirits, Disorganization of the Generative Organs, and all the train of ills that follow in the path of the transgressor of Nature's laws. Price $2 per bottle.

It will be readily understood that in the brief pace afforded by the advertising columns of a public print, it is impossible to give all particulars of the diseases that may be cured by the CHEROKEE MEDICINES. That they are destined to become immensely popular is plainly obvious in consequence of their

GREAT INTRINSIC MERIT.

The pamphlet and circulars that accompany the medicines give all the information which cannot be given here, and the remedies may be had of any respectable druggist.

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,
Wholesale Agents, New York.
METROPOLITAN MED. CO.,
Proprietors, New York.

HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY MEDICINE CASES

and books giving plain and concise directions for their use, are a necessity in every household; for often will a timely dose of medicine stave off a serious dose of sickness.

Messrs. BOERICK & TAFEL, 145 Grand street, New York, will send a catalogue describing the different styles and sizes to any address, on receipt of a stamp. Theirs is the oldest establishment of the kind in America, having been founded in 1835. v8n3-8w

E. F. HOUGHTON & CO.
COSMOLINE
PRICE 50 CENTS

PUT ON

COSMOLINE.

Because wounded nature rapidly restores itself when thoroughly protected from atmospheric action. Science acknowledges a perfect application in COSMOLINE. No rancidity or decomposition. Healing without the slightest irritation or smarting. Leaves no scars. Results are astounding!

Any inflamation, old and corrupt sores, eruptions and sloughing wounds yield to it. It is Nature's faithful ally in the struggle. For Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Bruises, Boils, Blisters, Chafing, Poisons, Bites, Piles, Itching Tetter, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Mumps, Sore Troat, Coughing, Frosted Limbs, Chapped Skin.

Whoever Uses it Recommends It.

The Pomade of Cosmoline never becomes rancid nor loses its rich perfume. It cures all scalp diseases, keeps the hair soft, glossy and free from gum.

☞ Ask for PLAIN COSMOLINE, or for COSMOLINE POMADE: 50 cents a bottle, with the above trade mark and the name of E. F. HOUGHTON & CO., Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS GENERALLY.

7-14-1y

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Crampton's Soap.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP IS THE "BEST."

This Soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
CRAMPTON BROTHERS,
Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and
33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
v7n46m

Steamship Line.

FOR FLORIDA.

FOR THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS to ST. AUGUSTINE and all landings on ST. JOHN'S RIVER, and interior points in FLORIDA, by steamship to SAVANNAH, and thence by railroad or steamboat,

Apply to WM. L. JAMES, General Agent
Philadelphia and Southern Mail S. S. Co
416 South Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia.

Banks and Bankers.

MOSES THOMPSON, JOHN I. THOMPSON
WM. THOMPSON, JR.

JOHN I. THOMPSON & CO.
BANKERS,
LEMONT, CENTRE CO., PA.
v6n1-1y

H BROCKERHOFF, Pres't...J. D. SHUGERT, Cash'r
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO., receive Deposits and allow Interest, Discount notes, Buy and sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons. v6n1-1y.

E. C. HUMES, Pres't........J. P. HARRIS, Cash'r.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Bellefonte, Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6n1-1y.

Professional Cards.

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa. v6n1-1y

A. O. FURST, Attorney-at-Law, office on High Street, corner of Diamond, second door from First National Bank. 6-1-tf

E. BLANCHARD..............E. M. BLANCHARD.
E. & E. M. BLANCHARD, Attorneys-at-Law, Allegheny street, Bellefonte, Pa. v6-1-1y.

D. S. KELLER, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office North-west corner of Brockerhoff House, next door to Centre County Banking Co, 5-17-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Special attention given to the collection of claims. Office over Reynolds & Co.'s Bank. v6n1-1y.

JOHN H. ORVIS. C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ORVIS, ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office in Garman's building, opposite Court House. 6-1

BUSH, YOCUM & HASTINGS, Attorneys at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. Office north-east cor of the Diamond, opposite First National Bank 7-1-1y

STITZER & MAGEE, Attorney's at law. Office on Allegheny St., over Reynolds' bank, Bellefonte, Pa. May be consulted in English or German.

JOHN I. IRWIN, Attorney-at-law. Office North side of Diamond, Bellefonte, Pa. Collections carefully attended to, and remittances promptly made.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa. oct27'70-tf.

J. G. LOVE, Attorney at Law, Bellefonte, Pa Office on High St. ja4'71-tf.

Physicians and Dentists.

EDWIN S. DORWORTH, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office at his residence, on south side of Diamond, two doors above Garman's hotel. Calls promptly attended day or night. 6-14-tf

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, has permanently located in Bellefonte, and may be found at all times at his office (and residence) in the "Turner Building," on Allegheny st., first door North of Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store. 7-13-tf

H. H. MOTHERSBAUGH, M. D. Physician and Surgeon. Calls promptly attended to day or night. Office at his drug store, in Beech Creek, Clinton county, Pa. Also dealer in pure drugs and medicines, fancy and toilet articles, etc. v n41-1y*

DR. J. B. LAIRD, OF MILESBURG A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, having had an experience of over twenty years in civil and military practice, offers his professional services to the public.
☞ Female Complaints and Chronic Diseases made a specialty. v8n1-1y

Expresses.

SOLOMON DERR.—Hereby gives notice to his old friends and the business community generally that he has a good team of horses, and that he is prepared at all times to deliver lumber, flour, feed, or baggage, or anything else in his line, to any part of the town or County. Everything committed to his care, will be attended to punctually. 4-28-1y.

JNO. D. SOURBECK
LOCAL EXPRESS.
A local expressing promptly attende to reasonable rates.
Also, proprietor of all the bill boards in town
BILL POSTING A SPECIALTY.
5-16 1y

Shaving Saloons.

M. S. GRAHAM, Fashionable Barber, in Basement of the Conrad House Bellefonte Pa. The best of Razors, sharp and keen, always on hand. He guarantees a SHAVE without either pulling or pain. Perfumery, Hair Oil Hair Restoratives, &c., constantly on hand. WARM AND COLD BATHS. 5-1-tf

WM. MILLS,
FASHIONABLE BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER.
Pleasant rooms and experienced workmen, Felty's new building, High Street, Bellefonte, Pa 5-29-1y

Druggists.

ESTABLISHED 1853. ESTABLISHED 1853.
F. P. GREEN
DRUGGIST,
BUSH HOUSE BUILDING, BELLEFONTE
Keeps constantly on hand, or orders on short notice, a full assortment of everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store. Particular attention given to preparing Physicians prescriptions, and family recipes. v6n1-1y.

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE
MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
ONLY
LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.
Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA
For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.
CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE
Accommodations Unsurpassed,
Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.
PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents.
W. W. POTTER, PHILADELPHIA.
Bald E. R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 32-ly

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, EDITOR.

Terms: $2.00 Per Annum in Advance

OUR TERMS
FOR SUBSCRIPTION AND ADVERTISING.

The BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN is published every WEDNESDAY MORNING, in Bellefonte Pa. by
EDWARD T. TUTEN,
the following rates

One year in advance	$2.00
If not paid within 6 months	$2.50
If not paid for until expiration of year.	$3.00

Papers discontinued to subscribers at the expiration of their terms of subscription, at the option of the publishers, unless otherwise agreed upon.

Papers will not be sent out of Centre county unless paid for in advance.

Special notices inserted in our local columns at 20 cts. per line for each insertion, unless otherwise agreed upon, by the month, quarter or year.

Editorial Notices in our local columns, 25 cts. per line for each insertion

Marriage or Death announcements published free of charge. Obituary notices published free, subject to revision and condensation by the Editors.

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding three lines this type, $8,00 per annum.

All Advertisements for a less term than three months, 20 cents per line for the first three insertions, and 5 cts. a line for each additional insertion.

SPACE OCCUPIED.	3 mos.	6 mos	1 year.
1 inch (12 lin's this type)	$ 5 00	$ 8 00	$12 00
Two inches	7 00	10 00	15 00
Three inches	10 00	15 00	20 00
Four inches	11 00	17 00	25 00
Quarter column	12 00	20 00	30 00
Half column	20 00	35 00	55 00
One column	35 00	55 00	125 00

All advertisements, whether displayed or blank lines, measured by lines of this type.

All advertisements due after the first insertion.

Job Work of every variety, such as Posters, Bill-heads, Letter-heads, Cards, Checks, Envelopes, Paper-books, Programmes, Blanks, &c., &c., executed in the best style with promptness, and at the most reasonable rates.

Address all communications, relating to business, to EDWARD T. TUTEN, Proprietor. Bellefonte, Pa

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Centennial School Fund.

MR. EDITOR: In response to circular letter of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the following school boards have already made contributions to the Educational Centennial Fund:

Haines, Harris, Bellefonte borough, each $10 00; Philipsburg borough, $7 50; Taylor, Burnside, Potter, each $5.00. Other boards have promised to contribute at their first meeting, and nearly all the districts will do something.

The first contribution by pupils is $1 00 from the Aaronsburg primary school, taught by Miss Julia A. Wolf. The board of Potter passed a resolution requesting the teachers to raise money by spelling bees. H. MEYER.

A Disgusting Scene.

MR. EDITOR: Permit me a small space in you paper to give to the many readers of the community a brief account of one of the saddest scenes I ever witnessed. On last Saturday I went to attend the funeral of an infant child of a family of this community. A few minutes after arriving at the house I was standing outside talking to some of the friends of the deceased, and upon looking up the road I saw an elderly-looking man coming with something white under his arm, and upon coming nearer, I discovered it to be something in the shape of a coffin. It was taken into the house, the corpse put in, and after the usual ceremonies were over, the trying time came. The old man, whose head is blossoming for the grave, stooped to the floor and picked up a hatchet, and commenced nailing on the lid of the coffin as if he were nailing up a box of dry goods. Just here I had to turn my eyes from the scene. It almost broke my heart. I ask the people of a civilized community when, in the name of God, are some of our men going to become civilized?—men who profess to be Christians. Why, the heathen have more respect for the dead than the respect shown in the above case. I would advise that old man to make his own coffin and then quit the business; for a man that is as hard-hearted as he is don't deserve a better coffin than he can make himself. AN EYE-WITNESS.

Musical Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—A musical convention, under the supervision of Prof. F. E. Meek and Prof. Philip Meyer, was held in the M. E. church, at Boalsburg, commencing Monday evening, March 6th, and closed on Friday evening, March 10th, with a grand concert.

Prof. Meek is quite an accomplished singer, and has won many warm friends, while Prof. Meyer, the organist, is an excellent performer. He played during each session with untiring zeal and energy, which added greatly to the success of the convention. We are safe in saying that the music made under the direction of the above-named gentleman, was the best we ever heard.

The convention was composed of about ninety choice singers from different parts of the county, who were all furnished lodging and the necessities of life free of charge, which shows the liberality and interest manifested by the people of that place. The evening of the concert the house was crowded, and it is admitted by all that there were more people in the church, on that occasion, than there had been for many years. During the evening Mrs. Woods favored the audience with several [illegible] of instrumental music. Mrs. Woods is quite an expert at the organ, and her music was highly appreciated. Suffice it to say that all did well, and it is universally acceded that it was the best arranged affair ever held in this section. Everything passed off very pleasantly, and all appeared to be very well satisfied, especially the Methodist congregation, who received the net proceeds, which was quite a handsome sum. We are unable to give the names of the singers, from the fact that the principal part of them were entire strangers to us. However, you have our compliments and best wishes. G. W. W.

—Horse, cattle and poultry powders at Green's drug store.

Institute.

The teachers of Harris twp. will hold a district institute, at Oak Hall, on Saturday, March 18th, opening at nine o'clock. Teachers are invited to attend and take part in the exercises, which will be as follows:

Programme—A. M. roll call—music.

1st—Reading class, conducted by W. L. Foster; methods of teaching reading, opened by J. H. Jacobs.

2nd—Debate: Resolved that pupils should not be punished in presence of school. Aff. G. W. Williams; Neg. E. H. Christie.

3rd—Methods of teaching object lessons, by Miss S C Keller.

Programme—P. M. roll call—music.

4th—Reading of "The Teachers' Scrap Book," by the editor, E H Christie, of State College.

5th—Geography class, conducted by Miss Norah Osman; Methods of teaching geography, opened by Miss S C Keller.

6th—Discussion, How can we get the citizens interested in our common schools opened by A D Wirts.

7th—History class, conducted by Miss Sallie T Barr; Methods of teaching history, opened by Miss S T Barr.

A. D. WIRTS,
Chairman Ex. Com.

—Country merchants supplied at wholesale rates at Green's drug store.

—Josh wants to know whether it is billiards that is a "healthy exercise," or the act of walking from the table to the bar, throwing the head back and murmuring, "um-um-um!"

Bellefonte Markets.

BELLEFONTE, March 15, 1876.

Trade continues to move sluggishly. Merchants are demanding lower rents, and if any changes shall take place, on the first proximo, the number of stores of our town are likely to be diminished rather than increased.

WHEAT.—The amount of wheat being offered is limited, which is readily taken by the dealers at our quotations. The prices cast hardly warrant the shipment of wheat, but some of the surplus is being forwarded, to make room for the current offerings.

CORN.—There is some anxiety to sell corn on the part of farmers, but the crop was universally large, which compels dealers to depend on local consumption, which is not equal to the crop. The price in Philadelphia, is 57@60 cents for high grades, which would only net from 40@42 cents per bushel here for shelled corn.

OATS.—The supply is moderate, and the demand limited. The millers are offering 30 cents per bushel

HAY.—There is a full supply of hay being offered, and prices are weak. Some choice timothy was sold during the week at eighteen dollars per ton. There is still a large quanty in firm hands, which is being held at higher figures. The moderate winter seems to have curtailed the consumption, or the supply was much greater than anticipated, which has been in favor of buyers and consumers.

POTATOES.—Everybody that comes to town wants to sell potatoes. What are they worth? asks one. How much will you give? inquires another, and so it goes. Twenty-five cents was offered and readily taken last week, and the price will more likely be lower than higher, for the crop is universally large everywhere, and transportation will be in favor of through trafic, which will cut our crop out, even if a market should open at the east. They are now a good and cheap feed for stock.

BUTTER.—The butter market jogs along as usual. The same price for rancid as for good, is paid by our shrewdest merchants. Who will make the start to pay for butter according to quality? Let us have the name of the merchant who will open the way.

QUOTATIONS.

White Wheat per bushel	$1 20
Red wheat	1 15
Rye per bushel	80
Corn, ears (new)	40@45
Corn, shelled (old)	60
Oats	35
Flour, retail per barrel	6.50@7.00
Flour, wholesale	6.00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay choice timothy per ton	$20 00
Hay Mixed per ton	15.00@18 00
Long rye straw, bundled per ton	10 00
Short straw per ton	6.00@8 00
Clover seed	7 00

Provision Market.

Corrected Weekly by S. A. Brew & Son.

Apples, dried, per pound	10
Apples, per bush	110
Cherries, dried, per pound	10
Beans per quart	10
Fresh Butter per pound	30
Chickens, per piece	25
Turkeys, per pound	10
Cheese, per pound	20
Hams, per pound	18
Bacon	19 & 14
Lard, per pound	15
Eggs, per doz	15
Tallow, per pound	7
Potatoes, per bush—new	30
Dried Beef	25
Beef by the side	7
Cod Fish, boneless	12
Canned Tomatoes, per can	18
Oranges, per doz	30
Lemons, per doz	40

——Quotations of WHITE, POWELL & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 42 South Third Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26, 1876.

	BID.	ASKED.
U. S. 1881, c.	122⅝	122⅞
" 5 20 " '62, M. and N	Called	
" " " '64, " "		Bonds.
" " " '65, " "	118	118⅜
" " " '65, J. and J	119½	119⅝
" " " '67, " "	121⅜	121⅝
" " " '68, " "	122⅜	122⅝
" 10-40 coupon	121⅝	122
" Pacific 6's, cy.	127	127⅜
New 5's, Reg. 1881	118⅝	119⅛
" " c 1881	118⅝	119
Gold	114⅜	114⅝
Silver	105⅜	107
Pennsylvania	57	57⅜
Reading	50⅜	50⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	21⅛	21⅝
Lehigh Navigation	49⅞	50⅜
" Valley	62⅝	63
[illegible] R. R. of J.	141⅝	142
Oil Creek	14⅛	14⅜
Northern Central	39⅝	40
Central Transportation	48⅝	49
Nesquehoning	54	54½
C. & A. Mortgages 6's '89	105⅜	106

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The National Misfortunes—The Volcano at Washington—Lent at the High Church—Tilden and Tweed—O'Conor and Field—A Fat Fee—A Good "Record"—Irrepressible Bowen—Capt. Kidd on the East River.

[*From Our Own Correspondent.*]

NEW YORK, March 14th, 1876.

EDITOR OF REPUBLICAN:

No thunderbolt from a clear sky could have fallen with more unexpected violence upon the community than have the late telegrams from Washington revealing the most startling instance of corruption in high places which the country has yet been called upon to witness. For the moment political differences vanish like smoke before a whirlwind. Our citizens are neither Republicans nor Democrats, Contractionists nor Inflationists, but only heart-sick Americans as they look blankly into each other's faces, like men who see that the ground upon which they stand is the bubbling crust of a volcano.

"Under whose feet will the next explosion take place?" is the question that rises in all minds; and an answer is already more than hinted at in the threatened exposure of another of the Cabinet of the President of the United States—men whose positions are higher in power and dignity than the sovereignty of many a foreign State. The whole affair thus far is like a horrible dream, a night-mare, the reality of which one hardly dares to admit. There were none of the usual preparations of the public mind—no vague suspicions, no rumors, no gathering of the storm. It was "a word and a blow, with the blow first." The accusation, the trial, and the sentence were announced in one breath, and that terrible word "Impeachment" headed the column that gave us the first intimation of this new shame.

At this moment the events are too recent for any one to foretell their exact results, but it is hardly doubtful that impeachment will now, for the first time, be successful at the national capital. And for how pitiful a mess of pottage was this splendid birthright sold! What amazing, what incredible weakness must be his who would ruin himself, his family, and an honored name, would spread demoralization through the army of one of the greatest nations of the earth, and force his country into the dust and ashes of bitter humiliation for a few thousand dollars! It seems impossible that all this could have been done with any intention; but what shall we say of a man who walks upon the edge of such a precipice and realizes no danger? He has not even the excuse of the ostrich, which, plunging its head into the desert and sand believes itself safely hidden from its pursuers.

But one explanation of these things remains, and that is, that the atmosphere of public life has in some way become poisonous, and that like the fumes of charcoal it so dulls and stupefies the senses of those who breath it that they succumb to influence which their normal strength would easily throw off, and the country itself is like a man who, nearly suffocated by the same miasma, has to be roughly handled, and even to suffer some cruel blows, to be saved from a sleep which might prove endless.

Truly the Centennial brings with it abundant cause to moderate national transports and humble national pride. But if its tempests have the result of clearing this deadly atmosphere, and letting in the fresh air of rugged honesty to aid in reviving the nation from its moral lethargy, the devastation which they work is as nothing to the benefits they will confer.

With so memorable an Ash-Wednesday as the last, Lent ought to be well and mournfully kept. In New York, however, the effect of the Lenten season is getting rather weak, excepting among the extremely High-church communities, and even such people will occasionally indulge in a solemn and decorous little hop during the forty days, just to "keep their foot in;" and it migh be difficult to prove how much they are spiritually damaged thereby.

A really useful and valuable enterprise is the Carleton's new monthly, "Record of the Year," of which they are just about to issue the first number. Its plan makes it a sort of reference scrap-book, containing a record of every event of the month worth preserving, together with a careful selection of really good current miscellany, all properly indexed. It will also contain a series of fine engravings, the first being a steel portrait of the late William B. Astor. The editor is Mr. Frank Moore, famous as the projector of "The Rebellion Record." Any one can see at a glance how exactly this new periodical meets a real want—how much trouble and fruitless search after facts and dates it will save, and how indispensable a *resume* of the month's doings it will be to many a busy man. It will be a great success.

There have been two incidents of the Tweed suit this week which served to recall public attention to it for a time. One was the reappearance in court of Charles O'Conor, who, as he wouldn't die and leave this suit in its then condition, shook off the tightening grasp of the old chap with the scythe, and came stalking back into the court room the other day, gaunt, grim, and determined, like the ghost of some stern old warrior returning to rally his wavering hosts. Amid general applause he at once resumed charge of the prosecution, and is still busy forcing David Dudley Field back from the vantage ground gained during his absence.

The other circumstance was the examination on the witness stand of Governor Tilden by Mr. Field. Now the Governor is a very clam for secretiveness, as is well illustrated by a little story of Charles Nordhoff's, who relates a visit to the executive mansion, during which Mr. Tilden, mysteriously hinting that he had something to tell him, led the way through several empty rooms, shutting all doors behind him, until safely closeted in some private den of his own, he softly whispered his communication, which, as Mr. Nordhoff remarks, was not so very incendiary in its nature after all. Besides this reticence, the Governor is a very sharp lawyer, and knows all the tricks of the trade; and further, he knew that the defence would do their best to connect him with Tweed. So, as may be supposed, questioning him was pumping water from a very deep well. But Mr. Field's pump has a remarkably good suction, and was operated with perseverance and vigor. The examination, of course, failed to educe anything damaging to Mr. Tilden, but was one of the occasions when Greek met Greek, and the sharp hitting on both sides was received with rapturous delight by all listeners. It will be of interest to those who are inclined to pity the sorrows of the poor lawyer, to state that Mr. D. D. Field's fee in the $6,000,000 suit, is reported to be $250,000. No wonder he manages to endure the sneers and attacks that are continually showered upon him on account of his position as Tweed's defender. That amount of greenbacks would make a plaster big enough to cover a very large wound in his feelings.

In the Beecher matter Mr. Bowen has made a statement which, like all other papers in this case, is regarded as absolutely convincing, or weak and puerile, according to the settled opinions of the reader. A Western paper exactly hits the general attitude toward Brooklyn when it says that the American people may be classed in three divisions: 1st, Those who *know* Mr. Beecher to be guilty. 2d, Those who *know* Mr. Beecher to be innocent; and, 3d, Those who don't know anything about it anyway. The ranks of the latter class are being daily swelled by the number of those who are getting tired of playing shuttlecock between the two sides.

Our journals are justly indignant over the re-appearance of river piracy in an aggravated form. Some years ago this nuisance became so pronounced, that the authorities were forced to recognize the popular outcry and hang a couple of ring-leaders, which had the effect of temporarily discouraging the gentry. Of late, however, they have recovered their spirits, and have been "going through" the craft in our harbor with perfect looseness. One night, something less than a week ago, four of these Captain Kidds robbed five vessels in succession, wounding and threatening to murder the occupants, who thereupon made fuss enough to start up the police, and the gang were arrested. What their fate will be is uncertain, but what it ought to be is quite the opposite. They ought to be invited to a dance in which each one would have the yard-arm for his partner. RADIX.

OUR ASSOCIATED PRESS LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 13, 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL.

There is scarcely a business house in in this city but is making ready for the great event which is to bring ten millions of people from every corner of the world to our city, and painters, carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, and they who supply them with materials are especially happy. It is also an unexceptionably prosperous season for printers; one printer, to my knowledge, has, since the first of the year, printed 60,000 copies of a 72 page pocket history of Philadelphia, for leading business firms which they send gratuitously to their country patrons.

The hospitality of our citizens will also surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in age or country, and the Centennial visitors will return to their homes with conviction that for generous kindness; for receiving and entertaining strangers with liberality, and without reward, the citizens of Philadelphia excel any others on the face of the globe.

One of the most important measures, in my judgement, in connection with the Great Exhibition, is the charge for admission which has been fixed at 50 cents, with no half price for children. In view of the Government of the United States appropriating $1,500,000 to the Centennial, the Commission, in grateful acknowledgement of the gift from the government, ought to reduce the price of admission to 25 cents. It will require 6 days to fairly inspect the whole Exhibition, and 50 cents for each admission for each visitor, his wife and the baby is too much. I hope every newspaper in the land will insist on the popular admission fee of 25 cents.

The finest display of artistic metal work from Europe, will doubtless be that of the Messrs. Elkinton & Co., of London. It consists of several hundred articles, worth in the aggregate about £100,000, and will be put in a place of honor in the centre of the English Department, where it will occupy a quarter of the space beneath the tower. The collection does not include any of the more common kinds of electro plating, such as spoons, forks, dishes, or other articles of daily use, but consists entirely of work of a highly decorative kind in dinner services, vases, shields, mirror frames, plaques and tazzi.

There is also a selection of reproductions of the art metal works in the South Kensington Museum, and not the least excellent part of the collection will be the show cases of ebonized wood richly adorned with incised and gilt decorations.

A steamer will leave Havanah for New York on the 15th of April, containing eight canal loads of plants for the Horticultural Department of the Centennial Exhibition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Supreme Court of the State has confirmed the judgement of the Courts given in the Jones-Mt. Moriah case and the bones of the late colored caterer will rest in peace among the corpses of defunct white folks, unless the Supreme Court of the Nation exhumes them.

The city of Philadelphia, represented by Gen. C H. T. Collis, Solicitor for the city, had a case before the courts during the week in which one of the witnesses for the city was a resident of London. It was an incident probably never before witnessed in a court of justice, to have a witness, 3,000 miles distant, asked a number of questions and in forty-five minutes after those questions were transmitted to that witness have his reply. Gen. Collis sent his questions by cable, at ten o'clock A. M., and the witness' answer was in court forty-five minutes later, dated London 2 P. M., which would seem to infer that it was received three hours and twenty minutes before it was sent.

The family of Mr. Vaughan, residing at No. 658 N. Twelfth street, about four o'clock in the morning were awakened by a report like that of a pistol, and immediately after a crying on the roof which so much resembled that of a cat in distress that they imagined some one had shot and wounded one. When daybreak arrived the roof was visited, and there was then found a newly-born colored infant on the roof of No. 656 adjoining. The inmates of the house were informed of the discovery and an officer sent for, who soon arrived. He and Mr. Vaughan upon further examination concluded that the child had been thrown from the roof of No. 624, a considerably higher house. After making the child as comfortable as possible Mr. Vaughan and the officer next obtained entrance to No. 654, where, upon visiting the garret, they found all the evidences of a female having been confined, and that the child had been thrown from the roof, the supposed report of the pistol being probably the trap door after the inhuman mother had accomplished her purpose. The servant, who is colored, was found in the kitchen getting breakfast, and being at once accused of the intended crime, which she stoutly denied, was taken to the station, where she admitted she was the mother, and was sent with the infant to the Almshouse, where she will remain until her condition admits of her being arrested. J. W. F.

Letter from Harrisburg.

[Correspondent of *Village Record.*]

HARRISBURG, March 6th, 1876.

The House considered a number of important measures last week, among them the bill fixing the salaries of officers in counties containing over 150,000 inhabitants. There are but three counties in the State which come under this classification, Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne. The bill originated in the Senate and made provision for princely salaries, those opposed to the extravagant figures not wishing to offer material opposition for fear that the Legislature might again adjourn *sine die* without carrying out the provisions of the Constitution requiring laws to be enacted for the abolition of fees and the substitution of salaries. The House reduced the salary fixed for the District Attorney of Philadelphia at $12,000, $3,000 lower than the Senate had it and made other reductions aggregating probably $20,000 in the three counties affected. The bill as it passed second reading makes provision for the following salaries in Philadelphia: Sheriff $15,000; District Attorney $12,000; First and Second District Attorneys, each $6,000; Third Assistant $3,000; Corner, $6,000; Deputy, $2,000; Prothonotary, $10,000; Clerk of Courts, $10,000; Recorder of Deeds, $10,000; Register of Wills, $10,000; Treasurer, $10,000; Commissioners, each $5,000. It is maintained by those who have knowledge of the profits made by the row officers of Philadelphia that the present bill, although the Sheriff is allowed $5,000 more than the Governor of the State, and the District Attorney $2,000 more, will save Philadelphia between $150,000 and $200,000 a year.

The bill prohibits county officials from appropriating any fees received by them and provides that they shall belong to the county, except such taxes and fees as are levied by the State. The act does not apply to persons now in office.

A bill has also been introduced in the Legislature fixing the salaries of officials in all the counties but Philadelphia, Allegheny and Luzerne. It provides that it shall be the duty of the county auditors in each of the counties whenever it shall appear from the amount of business trasacted by any county officer, that the fees attaching to any county officer appears to exceed $3,000, to make careful examination of all books, papers, accounts, or other data by which the amount of fees attaching to any officer may be ascertained and shall make report thereof, setting forth the amount of fees earned in such office within the year to the county commissioners, and it shall be the duty of the commissioners, if the fees exceed $3,000, to notify such officer and the county Treasurer of the fact, and all fees received by such officer shall be paid into the County Treasury. The bill also provides that the annual salary of each county officer, when not otherwise provided for, shall be $3,000 together with 25 per cent. on all sums paid into the County Treasury by him in excess of three thousand dollars, provided that whenever the fees attaching to any county office shall not reach the above sum, the officer holding the same shall continue to receive his compensation in fees as now provided by law. The salaries fixed shall be in lieu

HARDWARE AND STOVES.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,

(Successors to Wilson & Hicks)

will sell Hardware, Stoves, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the lowest cash prices. Childrens' carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best Cook Stoves and Ranges in the market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than Lewistown. Any one in this county building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER, Bellefonte, Pa.

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of all moneys, fees, perquisites or mileage, which are now or may hereafter be received by any officer named in this act.

There is great diversity of opinion as to the feasibility of this bill, and in order to have the subject fully ventilated a session of the House will be held on Wednesday evening for the special consideration of the measure. Mr. Brown, of Erie, the author, will discuss it elaborately.

The miners of the State have had five or six bills before the Legislature, all of which are more or less objectionable and some absolutely vicious. The Senate last week consigned one to the tomb of the Judiciary Committee, where it sleeps the sleep of death, and indefinitely postponed another. The one recommitted sought to dictate to employers how and when they should pay their hands, and struck at the store order system which prevails to a considerable extent in the Anthracite regions. The bill was fully discussed, and its opponents demonstrated beyond cavil that its passage would be neither beneficial to the employee or employed. The bill indefinitely postponed, provided for a board of arbitration to settle the dispute between the mine operators and the miners. The summary disposition made of the bill was owing to the fact tha it would entail considerable expense on the State without accomplishing any practical good.

The majority of the committee appointed to investigate the management of the State Treasury having made report of the result of their operations, the minority, Messrs. Bailey and Chrisman, will probably present their views during the present week. They will show that the declaration of the majority, that the State lost about $1,200,000 because the public money was not put at interest, is perfectly inexcusable as the law explicitly prohibits the placing of the State funds on interest. They will also demonstrate that the committee were not obstructed in the work of investigation by the State Treasurer.

The Pittsburg Water Works Investigating Committee commenced their labors yesterday. The most profligate management is expected to be revealed. Colonel Smith, of Chester county, is a member of the committee.

There is quite a romance in one of the measures now before the House. Shortly after the little difficulty commenced with the English troops in Massachusetts in the Revolutionary War, there resided an old "Quaker" in the county of York, in our own State. His name was Rankin and he tilled the ground, and, doubtless, loved the King. But to whatever side his political principles inclined, he was emphatically a man of peace; and when the guns and pistols and other combustible weapons began to explode, he took up his personality and embarked upon the briny deep, landing safely in England and abiding there until the day of his death. The lawmakers of Pennsylvania took offense at his departure, considered that he was "attained," and forthwith seized and sold all his property which remained in York county. The proceeds—which amounted to quite a goodly sum—were paid into the Treasury of the Commonwealth. There the cash has remained up to the present time, when the descendants of Friend Rankin come to the Legislature and ask the privilege of proving their claim. In extenuation of their dilatory action, they plead that for many years they have lived in ignorance of their rights, and that the children and grandchildren of Rankin, stripped of the property which should have been theirs by right of descent, have been obliged to struggle with poverty. They base their claim upon the Constitution of the State, which declared that "no attainder should work corruption of blood * * * nor forfeiture of estate except during the life of the offender." Doubtless they have a legal claim; but is far from certain whether the Legislature will act favorably upon it. The bill is supported and urged by Mr. Hall, of Philadelphia.

That jolly tribe of husbands who stay out at nights and sing hilarious songs in dubious spots, who "tip the rosy" to such an extent as to leave no funds in the pocket-book for the support of their weaker half and the children, are likely to sing in a minor key. A lawyer is after them with a formidable bill, bristling all over with suits, and attachments, and process, and providing (when it is undressed of its legal technicalities) that the aforesaid jolly husband may be tapped on the shoulder by a sheriff's officer "from time to time," (whatever that may mean,) and required either to produce the greenbacks for the support of his wife and children, or to suffer the penalty of the law. The Court which is supposed to possess a knowledge of all subjects under the sun, is to "take into view the social position and circumstances of the defendant, and may determine the sum proper to expend." Well, after all, is this not a move in the right direction?

——Choice fresh garden seeds from the well known establishment of Briggs & Bro., Rochester, New York, and D. M. [illegible] Co., Detroit, Michigan, for sale at Green's drug store in Bush House Block. [illegible] article on the catalogues of either [illegible] above named houses, will be furnished at their prices.

The Andersonville Record.

The following was received a few days ago by a Senator of the United States who knows the writer personally, and vouches for his character and credibility. It is a sad record:

In the discussion by Messrs. Blaine and Hill on the "amnesty" bill, Mr. Hill states that on the 28th of September, 1864, the Andersonville prisoners passed resolutions that they were as well treated as were the Confederate troops. On that day resolutions of that kind were passed by the prisoners who were in the employ of the rebels, and by none other. Out of the eighty-one men of the 11th Illinois, who were there at that time, I know of none who voted for the resolutions. If the matter was looked up it would be found that a goodly number of the party who favored the resolutions were

BANISHED TO THE DRY TORTUGAS,

after trial by court-martial for murder and maltreatment of their fellows. I have in my mind now one of our men who favored the resolutions, who killed one of his comrades for trying to climb into the bread wagon to get a piece of bread.

Sometime in September the rebel adjutant applied to the sergeant of the thousand to which I belonged for a Yankee headquarters clerk, and the sergeant recommended me. The adjutant came in company with the sergeant with the compliments of the commander of the post, and with orders to report at once to headquarters, where I would be furnished with a new suit of gray, plenty to eat and drink—in short to be treated in all respects as one of their officers. Now, I must confess that this was a great temptation to me, being, as I was, almost naked, and hungry, and with prospects of spending a long winter in this wretched condition; but trusting in a merciful Providence, a stout heart, and an unflincting faith in a just cause, I told the adjutant that I had left my home and friends, and embarked in a cause which I knew was right, and I was not clerking on that side. "Well," he says, "you will die here." I then told him I would go from them a free man or would be taken out dead. They then looked for some other party, and whoever he was he doubtless voted for the resolutions, and did all required by them. I give this circumstance to show how some things could be done. On the 10th day of August it looked like the whole thirty-three thousand men there at that time would die of thirst. The rebels had camped above the stream that ran through the prison

INSTEAD OF BELOW,

and the water ran through to us hot, filthy, muddy and impure. We had dug for water for forty feet and upwards, and could not get a drop, and were discouraged, and had abandoned digging. At this time each man, no doubt, felt that he would give all he possessed for one drink of clear, cold water, when on the 10th of August, very unexpectedly, a large spring of clear, cold water came spontaneously out of the bank close to the dead line. Another case: In the latter part of August the heat was intense, and the stench that came from the mortified limbs and bodies of the dead and dying was so great that

THE AIR WAS POISONED,

and death was breathed in every breath of air, when suddenly a dark cloud arose and seemed to settle just over us, while the horizon was clear in the distance all around us. The cloud above us seemed blacker than I had ever seen before, and the rain poured in torrents, such as I had never seen before. As I stood in the rain and watched the lightning gleam, and heard the awful thunders roar, it seemed to me like the outpouring of a deluge sent to put out the infernal fires of hell.

No language or pen can describe the difference in Andersonville before and after the storm; it seemed like a paradise compared to what it was before. In conclusion, I am impressed with the idea that, had it not been for the interposition of Providence, that few, if any, of those who were confined at Andersonville would have left there alive. I have the honor to be,

Yours respectfully,
HUGH MOORE.

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.—The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

——Use Gundrum's dental balm.

READING NOTICES.

——"Union in Christ" is an excellent union, undenominational illustrated monthly; 60 cents a year, 25 cents to ministers and agents. Sent on trial three months free with best terms to agents. Address, H. A. King, 37 Park Row, New York. Box 2289. 10 4t

——Gundrum's dental balm imparts fragrance to the teeth. Sold by J. Zeller & Son.

WITHOUT COST.—Messrs. Potts Brothers now offer to send a sample copy of the *American Stock Journal* free to all who desire to examine it. Every farmer should send and get one, and then he will undoubtedly want it a whole year for himself and family. It will only cost one dollar to get a large 32 page illustrated monthly, telling all about stock raising and farming. Those who subscribe now, get 3 numbers of 1875, free. Just the paper for hard times Parksburg, Chester county, Pa., is the place to send.

——The cheapest but best preparation for the teeth is Gundrum's dental balm, 25 cents a bottle.

——"The Christian is the best paper I get," says Mr. Spurgeon, the great London preacher. This large 16 page, illustrated monthly will be sent post paid three months to any address for 10 cents, or to ministers free, by the publisher, H. L. Hastings, Boston, Mass.

PHONOGRAPHY.—W. R. Baker, teacher of Short Hand, or Phonography, and also instrumental music, is prepared to give lessons in either of these branches to any desiring instruction. Mr. Baker will give instructions upon the organ as well as the piano; would also teach pupils in vocal music. This is a good opportunity for all desiring instruction in these branches, for Mr. Baker has had years of experience, and is a first-class teacher.

Address through post-office, or call at his rooms at the Brockerhoff House. Arrangements can be made to accommodate students out of town. [8-9-3t

WHERE DOES IT ALL COME FROM.—Pints and quarts of filthy Catarrhal discharges. Where does it all come from? The mucous membrance which lines the chambers of the nose, and its little glands, are diseased, so that they draw from the blood its liquid, and exposure to the air changes it into coruption. The life-liquid is needed to build up the system, but it is extracted and the system is weakened by the loss. To cure, gain flesh and strengthen by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which also acts directly upon these glands, correcting them, and apply Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche, the only method of reaching the upper cavities, where the discharge accumulates and comes from. The instrument and both medicines are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines.

A FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Are you suffering with consumption, coughs, severe colds settled on the breast, or any disease of the throat and lungs? If so go to your druggists, F. P. Green and J. Zeller & son, and get a bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP. This medicine has lately been introduced from Germany, and is selling on its own merits. The people are going wild over its success, and druggists all over our country writing us of its wonderful cures among their customers. If you wish to try its superior virtue, get a sample bottle for 10 cents. Large size bottle 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any case. Try it. eow.

Spring Debility languor, lassitude, and that low state of the system peculiar to the spring time of the year, are immediately relieved by the PERUVIAN SYRUP, which supplies the blood with its vital principal of life element—iron—infusing strength, vigor, and new life into all parts of the system. Being free from alcohol, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are perminent. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlets free.

Seth W. Fowler & Sons, Proprietors,
Boston, Mass.

New Advertisements.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Elizabeth Stone, deceased, late of Indiana county, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. LOVE,
Bellefonte, Centre Co., Pa. Administrator.
8-5-6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—ESTATE of Jacob C. Bechdel. Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob C. Bechdel, late of Liberty township, Centre county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. BECHDEL, } Executors.
DANIEL BECHDEL, }
Blanchard, Jan. 28, 1879 8-5-6t

New Advertisements.

The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co.

ESTABLISHED IN 1854---PURELY MUTUAL.

Principal Features:

Small expenses, absolute security, large return premiums, prompt payment of losses, and liberality to the "insured."

Major R. KENT, General Agent,
JAMES H. RANKIN, Special Agent.

BELLEFONTE, Feb. 16, 1875

A meeting of the Centre county policy holders of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, was held in the office of James H. Rankin, on Wednesday, Feb. 6, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of forming a Local Board, the aim of which will be to advance their own and the Company's interests and supervise "Loans."

The organization was effected by the election of the following officers:

Robt. Valentine, Ironmaster, Bellefonte, President.

James Y. McKee, Vice President and Prof. of Languages, State College, Vice-President.

George W. Jackson, Banker, Bellefonte, Treasurer.

James H. Rankin, Attorney-at-Law, Bellefonte, Secretary.

Finance Committee:

James L. Sommerville, Civil Engineer, Bellefonte, Chairman.

Budd Thompson, Surveyor, Martha Furnace.

J. Fearon Mann, Axe Manufacturer, Bellefonte.

Directors:

James Calder, Pres't State College, State College, Chairman.

James I Thompson, Banker, Lemont.

Harry R. Curtin, Ironmaster, Roland.

David W. Holt, Miner and Shipper of Coal, Philipsburg.

Israel J. Grenoble, Merchant, Spring Mills.

Geo. W. Hoover, Lumber Dealer and Contractor, Philipsburg.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the regular quarterly meetings shall be held on the first Mondays of February, May, August and November of each year.

Adjourned.

v8n8-tf JAMES H. RANKIN, Secretary.

SEND 25c to GEO. P ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages containing lists of 3000 newspapers, and estimate showing cost of advertising. 81otf

☞ CHARTER NOTICE.—NOTICE IS hereby given that application will be made for the incorporation of the "Centennial Temperance Club," to be located in the Borough of Bellefonte, in accordance with the provision of the Act of Assembly of the 29th of April, 1874, to the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, on the 24th of April next, at 11 o'clock a. m. The object of this said Club being to rescue the fallen victims of intemperance

AARON WILLIAMS,
8113t Prothonotary.

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 81otf

☞ TAKE NOTICE.—The partnership heretofore existing between P. B. Wilson and Thomas A. Hicks, under the firm name of Wilson & Hicks was dissolved on the first instant by mutual consent. Any persons having dealings with the late firm will please take notice of this as settlements and payments must be made without delay. The books and accounts will be found at their late place of business.

P. B. WILSON,
T. A. HICKS.

Bellefonte, March 1, 1876.

Thomas A. Hicks & Brother, successors to Wilson & Hicks, will continue the business at the old place, and are now adding largely to their stock of goods at very low rates. By so doing they are enabled to supply their customers at heretofore unheard of prices, for cash, or prompt pay on short time Call and see. We will be glad to show you our goods and prices. THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,
113t Bellefonte, Pa

1876. Where Now? 1876.

To MICHIGAN, one of the foremost, flourishing and healthy States.

WHAT FOR?

To buy a FARM out of the

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Strong soils; ready markets; sure crops; good schools; R. R. runs through centre of grant; settlements all along; all kinds of products raised; Plenty of water, timber and building materials; price from 4 to 10 dollars per acre; one fourth down, balance on time.

Send for illustrated Pamphlet full of facts and figures and be convinced. Address

W. A. HOWARD, Comm'r,
Grand Rapids, Mich.
P. R. L. PIERCE, Sec'y Land Dept.
8-7-18 eow

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE REAL estate. Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Centre county, Penn'a, the undersign will offer at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, March 16th, 1876, the following described real estate of Richard McClain, dec'd, late of Blair county, to wit: The undivided south half of a certain message and lot of ground, situated on the west side of Penn St., in the borough of Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a fronting 2. feet on the said Penn street, and extending in that breadth 120 feet to Decatur alley.

Also, all that certain message and lot of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, county of Centre, and the state of Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the west side of Spring street, at the corner of a lot of Samuel Van Tries, thence by the south line of said lot, in a westerly direction to the public road, along Spring street, thence by the line of the said road south 19 feet and 7 inches to a post, thence by land of D. G. Bush, in an easterly direction by a line parallel with the line of lands of Samuel Van Tries, to Spring street, in a northerly direction 19 feet and 7 inches, to the place of beginning, it being the northern part of No. 10, in the general plan of said borough.

On the lot first above described, is a two story frame dwelling house, 16 by 28 feet, containing five rooms, with cellar under the whole building, and necessary outbuildings; and on the lot last described, is a large brick dwelling house, three stories high, containing nine rooms and hall, with range, gas, water and bath room in said building, which is finished throughout in the most substantial manner.

The sale of the property first described, will commence at 2 o'clock, and the last described at 3 o'clock, P. M. Will be sold on liberal terms, to be made known on day of sale.

JANE McCLAIN,
FRANK McCLAIN,
Feb. 19, 1876. Adm'r's of R. McClain, dec'd.
8-8-4t

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY notified that application will be made to the Legislature for the passage of an act requiring the payment of a local license by peddlers of Tinware, &c., within the county of Centre.

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D. H. ROTE.

March 4, 1876. 8193t

MOODY AND SANKEY.

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers, 17 Murray stret, New York, will issue, early in March,

MOODY AND SANKEY,

an authentic account of their Lives and Services

By FRANK S. READER,

One vol., 12 mo. Portraits. Paper 50 cents. Cloth $1 00.

The author, (who is editor of a well-known Pennsylvania newspaper) has been for many years the intimate personal friend and companion of Mr. Sankey; and Hon. David Sankey, the father of the Singing Evangelist, writes to the publishers:

"I know of no one, outside our family, who has had better opportunities of becoming acquainted with the personal history of my son than Mr. Reader."

He is also intimately acquainted with Mr. Moody's career, and the sketch of his life has been suggested and revised by his friends.

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It is the only CHEAP book with a complete record of the lives and work of the two American Evangelists, whose names have become household words in all Christian lands.

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A very large first edition will be printed, but to secure supplies dealers and canvassers should send in orders at once. The price is small, but the discount will be liberal.

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BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

EDWARD T. TUTEN, Editor.

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Agricultural.

Walking Horses.

We are glad to notice that many of our Western fairs are offering handsome premiums for the fastest walking horses. There is no disguising the fact that a good walk is the most useful gait that a general purpose horse can possess, and if one half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait and breed with a view to its transmission, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are. The trouble now is that the whole country is possessed of a mania for fast horses, and as soon as the colt is broken to halter, no matter whether he be a thoroughbred, Conestogo, Norman, Clydesdale, Hambletonian or Canadian, he is put to trotting. The whole country is engaged in training trotters, from the plow boy in the field to the professional on the track, to the utter neglect of that more useful, everyday gait, the walk. Even the importers of draft stallions from Europe have caught the infection, and instead of bringing the best walkers, we only hear of their 'great trotting action.' It is time to put an end to this nonsense; the gait for a draft horse is preeminently a walk, while nothing adds more to the ability of a roadster to make a long journey in good time than a walking gait that will carry him along at the rate of five miles an hour. The first aim, when a colt is broken to the harness, should be a good, fast walk, and after that has been done, if you can get him to trot fast, so much the better. One of the most successful breeders of trotting horses in America has often remarked to us that he would not keep a horse on his place that was not a fast walker, and that the fastest walkers made the fastest trotters. It is a positive luxury to ride or drive at the rate of five miles an hour. It is such a relief to feel that when you ease up your horse from the swinging trot, or lope, that you have not come to a standstill, but that you are yet making respectable progress. For our own private use on the road, the walk is the gait which we prize above all others, and anything which promises to increase the numbr of fast walkers shall receive our hearty encouragement.—[Exchange.

To Get Rid of Household Pests.

I have not, says Charles Thompson, seen a bedbug or a flea in my house for many years. If an army of them were to be brought in, mercury would soon exterminate them, but I think cleanliness the best and perhaps the only preventative. The common house fly I do not molest, believing that it more than compensates for its trouble by cleaning the atmosphere of effluvia and the animalculae which always arise from the putrefaction of decaying substances in warm weather. A few drops of carbolic acid will cleanse house plants from lice in a very short time. If mosquitoes or other blood suckers infest our sleeping room at night, we uncork a bottle of the oil of pennyroyal, and these insects leave in great haste, nor will they return as long as the air is loaded with the perfume of that aromatic herb. If rats enter the cellar, a little powdered potash thrown into their holes or mixed with meal and scattered in their run-ways never fails to drive them away. Cayenne pepper will keep the buttery and store room free from ants and cockroaches. If a mouse makes an entrance into any part of your dwelling, saturate a rag in cayenne and stuff it into a hole, which can be prepaired with either wood or mortar. No rat or mouse will eat that rag for the purpose of opening any communication with a depot of supplies.

Green corn fodder is preserved in France by being buried in trenches and the whole covered with earth. Its preservation is due to the exclusion of air. The fodder is used for feeding the cattle in winter. The ground must be dry where it is preserved.

A practical farmer says it is a dead loss to fall-feed on mowing fields. He says one ton of grass fed from that field will diminish the next year's crop at least two tons.

Forty pairs of hands flying wildly in the air, forty mouths in distressful pantomine. 'What do you want?' asked the teacher.

'Your hair is falling off!' answered the chorus.

'Good-bye, you old scolding, red-headed heathen,' wrote a Dubuque man to his wife the last thing before suiciding. She says she would like to have got hold of him for about one York minute.

The 'leap year necktie' for gentlemen is out. We have not seen it, but suspect it is a young lady's sleeve, with an arm in it, and goes all the way around the neck. Every enterprising young man should have one.

A furrier wishing to inform his customers that he recast their old furs into fashionable styles, wound up his advertisemet as follows:

N. B.—Capes, victorines, etc., made up for ladies in fashionable styles, out of their own skins.'

The other day when a Detroit grocer spelled sugar 'shuger' a friend pointed out the word and remarked: 'That word isn't spelled quite right.' 'Ha! I see,' laughed the grocer, 'one would think I had no education.' And he crossed it out and wrote 'shugor.'

Two bosoms with a single thought discharged themselves of that thought as follows: "Araminta, pet!" "What, Charles dear?" "What dreadful cows, lovey!" "Eh, sweetie?" "I said what dreadful cows, darling!" "Oh, did you, my own?" "Yes, duckey!"

A John Bull recently went to Chicago, and was admiring the energy and sagacity which he saw, "but did not think he would settle there, as there was no law securing the right of hentail." "Ah," said his friend, "but you should try one of our cocktails."

That was an irrevolent and ribald youth who, to his aged parent desiring to retire from the retail business and take a government position, said:

'You in the post-office! Nice old party you would be in the post-office. What could you do except to stand in the doorway with your mouth open for folks to wet their postage stamps on your tongue?'

A Silver City (Nev.) young lady, who has a passion for pretty babies, to a little four-year-old angel who has a bran-new sister: 'I say, bub, won't you give me your baby sister? I love little babies.' Young hopeful: 'No, 1 tant.' Young lady (winking at her young man): 'Why, sonny, why won't you give the baby to me?' Hopeful (indignantly): 'Fy, he'd 'tarv to death; your dress opens behine.' Painful silence for the next fifteen minutes.

He was a man of dissolute practices and irregular habits. He groaned in his sleep, and his wife arose to light the lamp. He beheld the vast display of striped stockings, and then murmured to himself:

'I've got 'em sure, this time.

'Got what?' she inquired.

'Got the delirium tremens. I can see all kinds of animals. I've just seen a Zebra.'

She turned down the light, and the menagerie was closed.

Astride a log sat Sam and another sinner engaged in a little game of seven-up, when a minister approached, who, after a moment's contemplation of the game, laid his hand upon Samuel, and said:

'My friend, is that the way to save your soul?'

'Perhaps not,' answered Sam, who, having just played a card, was attentively considering his hand, 'perhaps not, but it seems about the thing I can do to save my Jack.'

A large number of unmarried men would be pleased to know whether they are to wait for invitations from the other sex, or whether they can pay their own way into the Unity Leap Year Party. They are considerably exercised over the conundrum, and are already beginning to look pale and dejected. One says: 'Now here is what upsets me. Supposing a lady invites me to go. I say yes. Pooty soon up comes another and invites me. I say, 'well, the fact is, you see, I can't;' and then she will say, 'Of course you can't refuse, the very idea,' and so on. Then I am in a nice kettle of mackerel. Then again, supposing the girl I want to invite me don't get around till it is too late. That would be rough, you see.'

Household Receipts.

MOLASSES CAKE.—2 eggs, butter the size of an egg, ½ cup of water, 2-3 cup of sugar, 1 cup of molasses, ½ tea-spoonful of soda, 2 cups of flour; bake in two tins.

CAKE, WITHOUT EGGS OR MILK.—A very nice cake is made as follows, and it will keep nice, also: 3½ pounds of flour, 1½ pounds of sugar, 1 pound of butter, ½ pint of water having 1 tea-spoonful of soda disolved in water.

POUND CAKE.—Take one pound of butter, 1 pound of sugar, 1 pound of flour, 10 eggs, 2 table-spoonfuls of rose water. Beat the sugar and butter together, as lightly as possible; then add, gradually, the rose water and about 1-4 the flour. Whisk the eggs until very thick; then stir in the butter and sugar, gradually; then the remainder of the flour—a small quantity at a time. Beat all well together. Line your pans with white paper, put in your batter, smooth the top with a knife, and bake in a moderate oven about two and a half hours.

EXTRA FINE PUDDING.—Make a batter of two tea-cupfuls of flour, and 4 of milk. Beat the yolks and whites of four eggs separately; then mix all together, and add a table-spoonful of melted butter. Bake in shallow pans or cups, twenty or thirty minutes. Serve hot, with nun's butter or wine sauce.

A Child's Visit Underground.

The Virginia (Nev.) *Enterprise*, relates this incident: "Bessie, little daughter of F. F. Osbiston, Superintendent of the Savage Mine, a few nights since took such a journey as was probably never before taken in the world's history by a child of her age. She has time and again begged her father, whose business takes him to the mine daily, to allow her to acompany him in the wonderful regions of the underground world. So persistent and earnest has she been in the matter that her father finally concluded to take her down into the lower levels and allow her to see the things about which her imagination seemed to be so much excited. Accordingly, he took her with him to the 2,200-foot level. The first part of the little expert's journey was a verticle plunge (by cage) towards the earth's centre of 1,300 feet; she then took passage on the tank giraffe, running on the incline, and descended at an angle of forty-five degrees, until she was landed 2,200 feet below the surface of the earth. Bessie will be four years old next month, and, there is little doubt, can truthfully say she has stood further below the light of day than any one of her years since the creation of the world. The infant expert was led through the drifts of the 2,200-foot level and was delighted with all she saw. On observing the tiny creature led along the drifts towards them, the picks fell from the hands of some of the miners and they stared and gazed with startling eyes and relaxed jaws, believing that at last one of the fairies of the mine, about which they had heard so much, had actually been captured by their sagacious Superintendant. Some of the miners are said to have been observed to hastily cross themselves. The child showed no sign of fear while in the mine—not even when being dropped down the dark and dripping shaft—and the only approach to trepidation exhibited by her during the trip was when she was mounted upon the giraffe; she then said, "Papa take hold of my hand."

Treatment for Diptheria.

As soon as the first symptoms appear, lose no time in evacuating the bowels; use for a physic castor oil, or some mild vegetable cathartic, as rhubarb or sena. With small children elder blossoms works well. The physic should be repeated once or twice a day, until the putrescency of the passages is corrected. Be sure and use physic whether the bowels are lose or not.

Also take measures to subdue the fever by soaking the feet in warm water, and giving sweating medicines, or what is much more reliable when properly administered, the tinctures of veratrum, vivide and gelsemim—two parts gelsemim to one of veratrum, the dose repeated once every two hours until the symptoms abate. The veratrum and gelsemim could not be properly used unless under the direction of a competent physician.

Then use, as a wash for the throat, tincture of myrrh and carbolic acid; one part acid to one hundred of myrrh. This should be administered by a swab or gurgling in the throat. For the first day no food should be taken only the lightest kind, as rice, mutton on toast. Mutton Stimulating applications should be applied to the surface, as ginger or cayenne poltices. If this treatment is faithfully followed, there will be very little danger resulting from attacks of dyptheria.

Yours Resp.

DR. I. STRONG.

"EVERY man's life is a fairy tale and weitten by God's finger," was a favorite saying of Hans Andersen.

DEAL OF NOTHING.—Mrs. Partington has a sister who made a trip upon the Housatonic River last summer, and who soliloquized as follows:

"Well, this is the 'who sat on it River.' It is a pleasant discursion to sail on its limpid bosom. But see that poor man; how he shakes; he has been imbibing too much liquor, and he is conflicted with the dilatorious trimmings. I hope he won't perspire on board, for if the crowners hold a request on his body, they may wan't me to set on it, but I never did set on men's bodies, only in their laps when I was young. And look at that girl with the great 'Shinon' her head, and so many rats about it. They are after the tow I consume that it is filled with. She is one of those girls who dance on the light nantasket toe, and wears them trumpetary things to catch the young men with. I hope the minister when he performs the cerimony at her wedding will repeat to her those beautiful lines written by Mr. Bossy-colt, the man who writes plays:

"The things most vain, we find below,
Are brinless heads, covered with tow."

Smart, those Frenchmen. One of them said to another who was making fun of his ears:—"My ears may be of unusual size for a man, but you must confess, sir, that yours are extremely small for an ass!"

New Advertisements.

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8 10-3m

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Purifies the Blood, Renovates and Invigorates the whole System.

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For ULCERS and ERUPTIVE DISEASES of the SKIN PUSTULES, PIMPLES, BOILS, BLOTHES, TETTER, SCALDHEAD and RINGWORM, VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

For PAINS IN THE BACK, KIDNEY COMPLAINTS, DROPSY, FEMALE WEAKNESS LEUCORRHOEA, arising from internal ulceration, and uterine diseases, and GENERAL DEBILITY, VEGETINE acts directly upon the causes of those complaints. It invigorates and strengthens the whole system, acts upon the secretive organs, allays inflammation, cures ulceration and regulates the bowels.

For CATARRH, DYSPEPSIA, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, HEADACHS, PILES, NERVOUSNESS AND GENERAL PROSTRATION OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, no medicine has ever given such perfect satisfaction as the VEGETINE. It purifies the blood, cleanses all the organs, and possesses a controlling power over the nervous system.

The remarkable cures effected by VEGETINE have induced many physicians and apothecaries whom we know to prescribe and use it in their own families.

In fact, VEGETINE is the best remedy yet discovered for the above diseases, and is the only reliable BLOOD PURIFIER yet placed before the public.

PREPARED BY

H. R. STEVENS,

BOSTON, MASS.

WHAT IS VEGETINE?—It is a compound extracted from barks, roots and herbs. It is Nature's Remedy. It is perfectly harmless from any bad effect upon the system. It is nourishing and strengthening. It acts directly upon the blood. It quiets the nervous system. It gives you good, sweet sleep at night. It is a great panacea for our aged fathers and mothers, for it gives them strength, quiets their nerves, and gives them Nature's sweet sleep—as has been proven by many an aged person. It is the great Blood Purifier. It is a soothing remedy for our children. It has relieved and cured thousands. It is very pleasant to take—every child likes it. It relieves and cures all diseases originating from impure blood. Try the VEGETINE. Give it fair trial for your complaints; then you will say to your friend, neighbor and acquaintance, "Try it; it has cured me."

VEGETINE for the complaints for which it is recommended, is having a larger sale throughout the United States than any other one medicine. Why? VEGETINE WILL CURE THESE COMPLAINTS.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

BOSTON, December 12, 1869.

GENTLEMEN—My only object in giving you this testimonial is to spread valuable information. Having been afflicted with Salt Rheum, and the whole surface of my skin being covered with pimples and eruptions, many of which caused me great pain and annoyance, and knowing it to be a blood disease I took many of the advertised blood preparations, among which was any quantity of Sarsaparilla, without obtaining any benefit until I commenced taking the VEGETINE, and before I had completed the first bottle I saw that I had got the right medicine. Consequently I followed on with it until I had taken seven bottles, when I was pronounced a well man, and my skin is smooth and entirely free from pimples and eruptions. I have never enjoyed so good health before, and I attribute it all to the use of VEGETINE. To benefit those afflicted with Rheumatism, I will make mention also of the wonderful power of VEGETINE in curing me of this acute complaint, of which I have suffered so intensely.

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STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M
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East Tyrone	1	8 37	6 52
Bald Eagle	5	8 46	" 01
Hannah	10	8 58	7 15
Port Matilda	14	9 05	7 23
Martha	17	9 13	7 33
Julian	21	9 22	7 44
Unionville	26	9 33	7 56
Snow Shoe Intersection	29	9 41	8 05
Milesburg	31	9 45	8 10
Arrive Bellefonte	33	9 54	8 19
Leave Bellefonte	33	9 57	8 22
Milesburg	31	10 10	8 35
Curtin	34	10 22	8 45
Mount Eagle	37	10 29	8 52
Howard	40	10 38	9 02
Eagleville	44	10 52	9 13
Beech Creek	46	10 57	9 18
Mill Hall	51	11 12	9 32
Flemington	52	11 17	9 37
Arrive Lock Haven	55	11 22	9 42

RETURN.

STATIONS.	MLS.	Mail. A.M.	Exs. P.M
Leave Lock Haven	0	9 55	3 15
Flemington	3	10 00	3 21
Mill Hall	4	10 04	3 2[illegible]
Beech Creek	9	10 19	3 40
Eagleville	11	10 24	3 45
Howard	15	10 38	4 00
Mount Eagle	18	10 47	4 09
Curtin	21	10 54	15
Milesburg	24	11 05	4 25
Arrive Bellefonte	26	11 18	4 38
Leave Bellefonte	26	11 21	4 41
Milesburg	24	11 30	4 50
Snow Shoe Intersection	26	11 34	4 54
Unionville	29	11 45	5 04
Julian	34	11 57	5 15
Martha	38	12 08	5 26
Port Matilda	41	12 18	5 35
Hannah	45	12 28	5 44
Bald Eagle	50	12 43	5 58
Vail	52	12 48	6 03
East Tyrone	54	12 53	6 08
Arrive Tyrone	55	1 00	6 15

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE R. R.

Leave Bellefonte	8 10 A.M.	2 25 P.M
Arrive at Snow Shoe	10 40	3 35
Leave Snow Shoe	9 10	2 25
Arrive at Bellefonte	12 10 P.M.	5 10

The 9 10 from Snow Shoe intersects with the Bald Eagle Express, going west, at Snow Shoe Intessection.

The train leaving Snow Shoe at 2.25 intersects with the Bald Eagle mail west at Milesburg.

DANIEL RHOADS, Supt.

LEWISTOWN DIVISION.

MIFFLIN & CENTRE—EASTWARD.

	Accom. No. 1.	Accom. No. 2.	Accom. No. 3.
LEWISTOWN Ju.	6 50 a m	12 01 p m	4 10 p m
LEWISTOWN	7 10	12 07	4 16
Logan	7 25	12 16	4 24
Yeagertown F	7 33	12 21	4 28
Mann's F	7 44	12 28	4 35
Reedsville	7 52	12 33	4 39
Honey Creek F	8 10	12 44	4 49
Naginy F	8 20	12 50	4 55
MILROY, Arrive	8 30 a m	12 55 p m	5 00 p m

Returning leave Milroy at 8 50 a. m., 1 20 p. and 5 15 p.m; Reedsville at 9 11 a. m., 2 00 and 5 36 p. m., arriving at Lewistown at 9 40 a. m., 2 35 and 6 05 p. m.

The Mifflin and Centre and Sunbury and Lewistown connect at Lewistown with way passenger and fast lines west, and mail and Cincinnati express east; and at Sunbury with trains on Northern Central, Phila. & Erie, and Hazleton.

P. F. SMITH, Supt.

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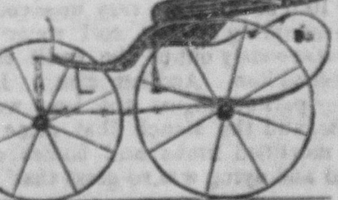
Buggies, Carriages,
Wagons Sleighs, &c.,
REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO!
SHOPS NEAR THE DEPOT, BELLEFONTE PA.
5-4-1y

REMOVAL.

EDWARD A. BULLOCK & CO,

MILESBURG.

MANUFACTURERS OF



BUGGIES AND CARRIAGES
SPRING WAGONS, SLEIGHS, &c.
AND LUMBER WAGONS

Having rebuilt our factory, lately burned in the great fire at Milesburg, we have removed from Bellefonte, and can now be found at our new place of business near

CENTRAL CITY MILLS.

Thankful to our friends for past favors we solicit a continuance of their patronage at our new establishment.

Repairing Neatly and Carefully Done,

and satisfaction guaranteed.

Our motto is, **As Cheap as the Cheapest and Good as the Best.**

7-23-1y

WAGONS FOR SALE.—The undersigned has on hand some first-class two-horse wagons which they will dispose of for cash.—They intend keeping on hand wagons of the most improved style and finish. Persons wishing a first-class wagon will do well to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere.

GEO. RIDER & SON,
Central City, Centre co., Pa.
6-8-tf

For Sale at this Office.

LOOK! LOOK!

We have a limited stock of

BILL HEADS

which we will print and sell for

$3 PER THOUSAND,
$2 PER FIVE HUNDRED.

Order now. We have only a limited stock at the above price and shall not probably have any more. Send for sample.

REPUBLICAN OFFICE.

Merchant Tailors.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

$23 SUITS! $25 SUITS!

OVERCOATS, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

The great "mark down" for the

CENTENNIAL YEAR!

We are prepared to take orders for CLOTHING—full suits for $23 and $25, of genuine all-wool fabrics, well made, well-trimmed, and guaranteed to fit, or no sale.

Spring Overcoats, $16.50 & $18.

PANTALOONS, $6.00.

We are now having made a full assortment of the best woolen goods at the above very low prices, and are ready to take your measure for a complete outfit at the same prices. These goods we have the full control of for this market, and are specially adapted to fine custom trade. The largest, fullest and most complete assortment of

HATS & SHIRTS

in the county. The best Wamsutta shirt, 3-ply linen bosom, and the "King of Shirts," $1 50 each. Hats and Shirts as low as $1 00.

HATS--SHIRTS--COLLARS

Country merchants' attention especially called to our stock and prices of the above articles.

MONTGOMERY & CO.

[Successors to John Montgomery.]

NO. 7 BROCKERHOFF ROW.

☞ Everybody is invited to inspect o stock.
v8n4-1

WM. S. TRIPPLE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
McCAFFERTY'S NEW BUILDING,
Opposite Depot,
Has just received a large invoice of
GENTLEMENS'
FURNISHING GOODS.
of the latest styles,
FASHIONABLE SUITS
MADE TO ORDER AT
LOW CASH PRICES.
v5-12-1y

MERCHANT TAILORING.

NO. FOUR BROCKERHOFF ROW.
ALLEGHENY STREET,
BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

Just received by

WM. McCLELLAN,

a most complete stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES

AND VESTINGS;

which he is prepared to make to order in the latest and most fashionable style for men or boys.

Particular attention given to cutting and fitting.

He also keeps on hand a full line of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

of every style and variety, consisting of hats and caps, straw goods, muslin or linen shirts, undercloth for summer or winter wear, suspenders, hose, neck-ties, collars, both paper and linen, handkerchiefs.

The best manufacture of Kid Gloves, a fu assortment of sizes, colors, etc., on hand.

WM. McCLELLAN,
No. 4 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa.
5-12—tf

Car Works.

BELLEFONTE

CAR MANUFACTURING CO.,

(Successor to W. V. Hughes.)

BELLEFONTE

Manufactures and keeps always on hand

WHITE AND YELLOW

PINE FLOORING,

Weather boarding, of various styles,

Sash
Blinds,
Doors,
Mouldings,
Brackets
Scroll Sawing of every Description,

and Brackets of all sizes made to order.

Having a

BUCKLEY'S PATENT LUMBER DRYER

Connected with our establishment, we are enabled to manufacture our work from

THOROUGHLY SEASONED LUMBER

Orders from
CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, DEALERS,
and the trade generally solicited.

BELLEFONTE CAR MANF CO.,
5-28-tf. Bellefonte Centre co., P

Now they have got an equalized spring bed so that if you only weigh a hundred pounds, and your wife three hundred pounds, she don't sink down any lower than you do. This has always been a great failing with spring beds. A small man could not tell whether he would be alive in the morning or not. A La Crosse man went to bed first the other night, and got asleep, and finally his wife came in mad because she stubbed her toe on a rocking chair. She weighs a good deal and she jumped into bed suddenly. She went clear to the bottom on her side, and the springs on his side flew up, and when he woke up he was coming down from the ceiling head first. If he hadn't had a soft bed to fall on he never would have known what hurt him. Large women should be careful how they fall into spring beds or they will kill some one yet.

For Sale.

Timothy Seed &c.

FOR SALE.

A FINE LOT OF,

Timothy Seed,

ORCHARD GRASS,

AND

WISCONSIN

LARGE CLOVER SEED,

JUST RECEIVED

FROM THE WEST,

And for sale by

ABRAHAM SUSSMAN.

v8n7-tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD SECOND HAND

FLORENCE

SEWING MACHINE,

VERY CHEAP;

Enquire at this office

WE KEEP ON HAND

all kinds of

ES AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

S AND LEGAL BLANKS

NOTES AND LEGAL BLANKS

we sell in any quantity desired. Call at

this office.

Pianos and Organs.

SUI GENERIS.

PALMAM QUI MERUIT FERAT
VIENNA 1873
MASON & HAMLIN
PARIS 1867
ORGAN COMPANY

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED if judged critically, UNAPPROACHED in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal in Europe, or which present such extraordinary excellence as to command a wide sale there.

ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial Expositions, **in America as well as Europe.** Out of hundreds there have not been six in all where any other organs have been preferred.

BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both hemispheres, to be **unrivaled.** See TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more than **One Thousand** (sent free).

INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not take any other. *Dealers get* LARGER COMMISSIONS *for selling inferior organs, and for this reason often try very hard to sell something else.*

NEW STYLES with most important improvements ever made. **New Solo and Combination Stops. Superb Etagere** and other **Cases of new designs.**

PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An exquisite combination of these instruments.

EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or for monthly or quarterly payments; or rented until rent pays for the organ.

CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full particulars, free. Address MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., 154 Tremont Street, BOSTON; 25 Union Square, NEW YORK; or 80 & 82 Adams St., CHICAGO.

Lumber etc.

TO BUILDERS!

HAVING purchased the Beech Creek Saw Mill Property, at Snow Shoe, Centre county, Pa., I am prepared to fill orders for

WHITE & YELLOW PINE,

OAK

HEMLOCK LUMBER.

Also, for

SHINGLES, PLASTERING LATH AND FALINGS.

W. M. HOLMES,

Post Office Address, Bellefonte, Centre C Pa. -374

Insurance.

THE PENN MUTUAL

LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated in 1847. Assets, $5,250,000

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.

The Penn is strictly mutual. Its entire surplus is returned to its members every year, thus giving them insurance at the lowest rates. All of its policies non-forfeitable for their value. Endowment policies issued at life rates.

JAMES H. RANKIN, Agen

7-45 HUMES NEW BLOCK

Dry Goods.

HARPER BROTHERS

SPRING STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.,

DEALERS IN

ENGLISH

—AND—

West India Goods

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Have just received a Large and Well-selected Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

GROCERIES

which they are selling at

PANIC PRICES

Always glad to show their goods whether you buy or not.

CALL AND SEE

vol7no43ly

Plumbing and Gas Fitting.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

The undersigned give notice that they have this day formed a co-partnership in the

Plumbing And Gas Fitting

business, under the firm name of DANIEL DERR & CO., and will be ready at all times to attend to calls in their line, at the shop of Daniel Derr, in Bellefonte. All work will be done at

REASONABLE PRICES

and in a workmanlike manner.

Bellefonte, Pa., November 3, 1875.

DANIEL DERR,
JOHN W. BARNES.

7-45

GALBRAITH & WHITE,

PLUMBERS,

GAS & STEAM FITTERS.

We pay particular attention to heating buildings by steam. Copper smithing and re-bronzing old gas fixtures done nicely and expeditiously. All our work warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

GALBRITH & WHITE,
Bellefonte, Pa.

17-1y

Ocean Steamers.

AMERICAN LINE

MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

ONLY

LINE CARRYING THE AMERICAN FLAG.

Sailing every Thursday from PHILADELPHIA

For QUEENSTOWN & LIVERPOOL.

CABIN, INTERMEDIATE & STEERAGE

Accommodations Unsurpassed,

Rates as low as by any other First-Class Line.

PETERWRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, PHILADELPHIA.

W. W. POTTER, ean R. R. Office, Agent, Bellefonte. 32-1y

Flour and Feed.

DUNCAN, HALE & CO.,

(Successors to John M. Wagner & Co.,)

MANUFACTURERS OF

FLOUR, FEED, &c.,

AND DEALERS IN

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN

The highest market price paid for

WHEAT, RYE,

CORN,

OATS, &c

6-39-1y

Fire-arms.

GREAT REDUCTION!

Good Revolvers - $4.50

Single Shot Guns $3 to $12.00

Double Guns $8 to $150.00

Powder, Shot, Cartridges,

BREECH-LOADING & MUZZLE-LOADING

SHOT GUNS & RIFLES

at the lowest possible rates.

FIREARMS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY REPAIRED.

SHOP ON HIGH STREET,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

THEODORE DESCHNER.

7-3-1v

Painting & Paper Hanging.

PAINTING
—AND—
Paper Hanging.

ROBERT H. IRWIN

Takes this method to present his claims to public favor. He is prepared to do in a neat, expeditious, and thorough manner, and at prices that defy competition.

House Painting,

GRAINING,

KALSOMINING,

Paper Hanging,

SIGN PAINTING,

AND

FANCY & ORNAMENTAL PAINTING, ETC.

Orders left at

IRWIN & SON'S OFFICE,

in Diamond, or at his Shop on Howard Street, will receive prompt attention.

7-38-6m

Schools and Academies.

BELLEFONTE ACADEMY.

The session re-opens on

MONDAY. JAN. 10, 1876.

YOUNG LADIES

will be received as BOARDERS, in the family apartments of the Principal, under the care and supervision of

Three Competent and Experienced

Lady Instructors. Thorough instruction is given in all the

ELEMENTARY AND HIGHER BRANCHES

OF STUDY.

Charges for Boarding,

with furnished room, pleasantly warmed and lighted with gas, together with washing, will be at the rate of $5.00 per week. For instruction $1 25 per week.

J. P. HUGHES, Principal.

v8n1-tf

Watches.

WATCHMAKER'S REMOVAL.

F. C RICHARDS

takes this opportunity to inform his friends that he has removed to the new building lately erected by Blanchard & McCafferty, next door to the office of Alexander & Co., on High St. At his new store he has increased facilities for doing business and guarantees entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Clocks, watches and jewelry repaired upon shortest notice.

vol7-no8-tf

Coal, Lime, &c.

Coal! Coal! Coal!

HAVING erected new Coal Sheds and new Scales, (Fairbanks') we are prepared to furnish the

Very Best Quality

OF

Wilkesbarre and Shamokin Coal!

to all who may want the same, at the

MOST REASONABLE PRICES

Our Coal is of the very

BEST IN THE MARKET

and will be delivered at the residence of all parties in Bellefonte, as low as the same quality of coal can be had elsewhere.

OFFICE IN McCAFFERTY'S BUILDING,
(opposite the depot)

J. R. & C. T. ALEXANDER.

WM. SHORTLIDGE BOND VALENTINE

Shortlidge & Co.,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

COAL UNDER ROOF,

FROM THE

WILKESBARRE BALTIMORE COAL CO'S MINES,

prepared expressly for family use.

BEST COAL IN THE MARKET!

Also, SHAMOKIN ANTHRACITE COAL.

LIME!

WOOD or COAL BURNT,

challenges competition as to quality.

Agents for the sale of

DUPONT'S POWDER

RIFLE, SPORTING and BLASTING POWDER constantly on hand, which is sold in large or small quantities.

FUSE—BEST COTTON, HEMP AND TAPE FUSE for BLASTING,

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY,

all of which are being sold at the very LOWEST PRICES.

CONSUMERS OF AND DEALERS IN THE ABOVE ARTICLES ARE SOLICITED TO GIVE US A CALL!

Office and Yard near South End of Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Depot.

v5n34-1y

Foundries.

W. P. DUNCAN,

BELLEFONTE PA.

FOUNDER & MACHINIST

MANUFACTURER OF

Steam Engines,

HOUSTON'S WATER WHEELS

CIRCULAR SAW MILLS,

Mill Machinery.

v5n46-1y

Furniture Rooms.

NEW FURNITURE STORE!

JOHN BRACHBILL,

Manufacturer and dealer in

FURNITURE

SPRING ST., BELLEFONTE, PA.,

HAS COMPLETED HIS ELEGANT

NEW STORE

And has now on hand the best assortment of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.

A very fine selection of WALL PAPER, will be found at low prices. v8n10

FURNITURE WAREROOM.

HOWARD STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BUREAUS,
SOFAS,
LOUNGES,
HAT RACKS,
WHAT-NOTS,
EXTENSION TABLES,
CHAIRS,
STANDS,
STOOLS, &c.,

of every description, quality and price, for sale cheaper than at any other establishment of the kind in Central Penn'a.

UNDERTAKER.

Ready-made Coffins, of all sizes and prices kept constantly on hand. Also Coffins manufactured to order.

v6n10-tf H. P. HARRIS.

Patents.

Inventors. If you want a Patent send us a model or sketch and a full description of the invention. We will make an examination at the Patent Office, and if we think it patentable will send you papers and advice, and prosecute your case. Our fee will be in ordinary cases, $25. ADVICE FREE.

Send Stamp for "Guide for obtaining Patents," a book of 60 pages.

Address, LOUIS BAGGER & CO., Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C. 9-5-3m

---

Hardware.

F. B. WILSON, T. A. HICKS, H. K. HICKS

WILSON & HICKS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE DEALERS.

Iron Paints, Oils, Glass &c.

Builder's Hardware.

Coach Maker's Goods.

Cabinet Maker's Stock.

Stoves of All Kinds.

Children's Buggies,

Waggons, Carts, &c.

WILSON & HICKS.

NOTICE—We will sell to responsible men on three months credit. Will take off 5 per cent for cash which is equal to 20 per cent. per annum. It will pay the purchaser to borrow at 10 from other parties, if he can save 20 in buying from us. In this way we can turn our money and sell lower.

HARDWARE

NO. 5 BROCKERHOFF ROW

J & J. HARRIS,

SELL AT THE LOWEST PRICE

All sorts of

Forks,
Chains,
Shovels,
Axes,
Grindstones.
Coal Oil Lamps,
Paints,
Oils,
Varnishes,
&c.

We hope by

STRICT ATTENTION TO BUSINESS

merit and receive a share of public patronage.

BUILDERS AND OTHERS

will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock.

J. & J. HARRIS,

v5 No. 5 Brockerhoff Row.

W. T. TWITMIRE,

dealer in

Stoves, Tinware

WOODEN WARE

and all kinds of

KITCHEN FURNITURE

also

COAL OIL

and Coal Oil Lamps and Chimneys, Roofing & Spouting promptly done. Our motto, as cheap as the cheapest and as good as the best. No. 4 Bush's Arcade, store formerly occupied by Lonbarger.

6-tf

W. WETSLER,

DEALERS IN

STOVES

OF THE LATEST AND BEST IMPROVED PATTERNS

TIN WARE

MANUFACTURED FROM THE

BEST QUALITY OF TIN,

AND SOLD AS CHEAP IF NOT CHEAPER THAN AT ANY OTHER PLACE IN TOWN.

SPOUTING

a Specialty, and all orders attended to promptly and satisfactorily.

STORE OPPOSITE BUSH HOUSE, BELLEFONTE, PA.

1-33-tf

Railways.

CALIFORNIA.

The Chicago and North-Western

Railway embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul

line is the short line for Northern Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the great North-west. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette

line is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line

is the old Lake Shore route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

PULLMAN PALACE CARS

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points west of the Missouri river.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago and North-western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California! Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior, Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee, Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on Night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona, and points in Minnesota, One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton, Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva, Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston office, No. 6 State street; Omaha office, 253 Farnham street; San Francisco office, 121 Montgomery street; Chicago ticket offices: 62 Clark street, under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison streets; Kinzie street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal streets; Wells street depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents, apply to

MARVIN HUGHITT,
Gen. Sup't, Chicago.

W. H. STENNETT,
Gen Pass. Agent, Chicago. v5n4-1y

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD—PHILADELPHIA & ERIE R. R. DIVISION,

connection with BALD EAGLE VALLEY R. R

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 21, 1875, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

FAST LINE leaves	New York	9 25 a.
" "	Philadelphia	12. 55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	1. 2 p. m
" "	Harrisb'g	5.00 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsp't	8.55 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.20 p. m
" " "	Bellefonte	11.50 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	New York	8.25 p. m
" "	Philadelphia	11.55 p. m
" "	Baltimore	9.00 p. m
" "	Harrisburg	4.25 a. m
" "	Williamsport	8.35 a. m
" "	Lock Haven	,45 a. m
" "	Renovo	11,05 a. m
" " arr. at	Erie	7.50 p. m
LIMITED MAIL leaves	Philada	7.20 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	7.20 a. m
" " "	Harrisb'g	10.45 a. m
" " arr. at	Williamsp't	2.20 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	3.30 p. m
" " "	Renovo	4.45 p. m
LOCK HAVEN ACCOM. leaves	Phila	8.00 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	8.30 a. m
" " "	Harrisburg	1.25 p. m
" " arr. at	Williamsport	6.10 p. m
" " "	Lock Haven	7.30 p. m

EASTWARD.

PHILA. EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven	6.40 a. m
" " "	Williamsp't	7.55 a. m
" " arr. at	Harrisb'g	11.55 a. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.15 p m
" " "	Philadelphia	4.20 p. m
" " "	New York	7.35 p. m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Bellefonte	8.10 a. m
" " "	Renovo	9.10 a. m
" " "	Lock Haven	10.25 a m
" " "	Williamsport	11.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.00 p m
" " "	Philadelphia	6 20 p
" " "	New York	9.15 p. m
" " "	Baltimore	6.35 p. m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	11. 20 a. m
" "	*Bellefonte	8.22 p. m
" "	Renovo	8.25 p.
" "	Lock Haven	9.45 p.
" "	Williamsp't	10.55 p. m
" arr. at	Harrisburg	2.30 a. m
" "	Baltimore	7.35 a. m
" "	Phila	7.00 a. m
" "	New York	10.10 a. m
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12.35 a m
" " arr at	Harrisburg	3.53 a m
" " "	Baltimore	7.35 a m
" " "	Philadelphia	7.35 a m
" " "	New York	10.25 a m

* The Bald Eagle Valley Express leaves Bellefonte at 8.22 p. m. and connects with Erie Mail at Lock Haven at 9.45 p. m.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail West, Lock Haven Accom. west and Day Express east make close connection at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail west, Limited Mail west and Fast Line west make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Erie Mail east and west, Limited Mail west, Fast Line west and Day Express east make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail east and west connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R. at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R., at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor Cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Limited Mail west, Fast Line west, Philadelphia Express east and Day Express east. Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN,
Gen'l Sup

THIS PAPER IS ON FILE WITH

ROWELL & CHESMAN Advertising Agents,

THIRD & CHESTNUT STS., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BELLEFONTE REPUBLICAN

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Lodge Directory.

Bayard Post, No. 96, G. A. R., meets every Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Council, No. 270, O. U. A. M., meets every Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, in Bush's Arcade.

Bellefont Lodge, No. 190, K. of P., meets every Friday evening, at their hall, in Meek's Building, opposite the Bush House.

Centre Lodge, No. 153, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at the Odd Fellow's hall. Degree meetings first Saturday of each month.

Minerva (Rebekah Degree) Lodge, No. 53, meets on the Saturday night next to and immediately before the full of the moon of each month, in Odd Fellow's hall.

Bellefonte Encampment, No. 72 I. O. O. F., meets at the Odd Fellow's hall on the second and fourth Mondays of every month.

Bellefonte Lodge, No. 268, A. Y. M., meets on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, on or before each full moon, in Masonic Lodge, Bush's Arcade.

Bellefonte Chapter, 241, R. A. M. meets on Thursday night preceeding the second Friday of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Constans Commandery, No. 33, K. T., meets the second Friday evening of each month, in Masonic Lodge.

Bellefonte and County.

——Use Gundrum's dental balm.

——Some folks still think this is going to be a hard winter.

——J. Zeller & Son are agents for Gundrum's dental balm. Try it, only 25 cents per bottle.

——Shake! How good and noble it is to see the green grass sing, and hear the little birds grow again.

——They say that Charles O'Conor, since he had the replevin suit with death, cannot turn an icy corner, with anything like his old brilliancy of action.

——The Detroit *Free Press* says: The religious revival in an Indiana State prison has ceased. The converts went back on goodness when they found their rations did not improve.

——Josh says there is a man in Milesburg, with a foot so large that a No. 12 boot shrinks out of sight when he is around, and that he congratulates himself that no one is waiting for his shoes.

——It is the general belief, that if Winslow, the Boston forger, buried his money he can escape going to prison, but if he has no wealth to fall back on, he will be inside of a zebra suit in a very short time.

——Josh says he knows a man seventy-nine years old, who is talking of going to school. He had no idea of this until a lightning rod man made him believe that five times six was fifty-five.

——An exchange says the attempt to feed Robert Toombs mint juleps with a spoon, was a failure. "Gim me that bowl a minute," whispered Bob, and the next second he saw the knot-hole in the bottom of it.

——C. T. Gerberich, Esq., called last week and paid subscription of George Gerberich who lives out West some where. We had his name spelled wrong two weeks ago, and last week we tried to correct it; but our type-setters made a miss of it again, spelling it "Gerberick" when they should have rendered it Gerberich. We are bound to spell that name right if we fight it out on this line all summer.

——Some little boys were amusing themselves on Saturday afternoon last, at the Milesburg station on the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad, by taking the brakes off some cars, standing on a side track, and pushing them back and forth, when a little son of Louis Fultron was caught under the wheel of the car and most seriously injured. It was thought his injuries were fatal, but at last accounts there were hopes of his recovery.

——We have received from the National Publishing Co. a handsomely bound volume of "The Centennial History of the United States." The book is beautifully illustrated, and will be a very desirable book to add to any library. This book can only be obtained by subscription. Mr. Malin, the telegraph operator at Bellefonte, is agent for the book, and is meeting with good success in selling it. The fact is, the book recommends itself, and all who see it desire to purchase it.

——Peter Shultz, of Houserville, called upon us last Saturday. He asserted that the story told in the *Watchman*, some time ago, about Democratic success in College twp., is a positive misrepresentation of facts. The Republicans knowing their strength, thought they would deal generous and fair with their Democratic brethren, and offered them part of the township offices. After the fusion nomination was made, the Democrats with their usual bad faith, met and set up other men in opposition to the fusion ticket. The Republicans stood by the fusion nominations in good faith, while the Democrats voted for Democrats and Democrats only, on both tickets. He thinks the result of this action on their part will be to induce the Republicans in the future to make strictly party nominations, and stick to them. Mr. Shultz is one of the best farmers we have, and like all good farmers, he has his pet hobbies, and his is raising fine poultry. He has some of the finest breeds of fowls to be found in this or any other county. When any of our readers go his way, they should call and see his fancy chickens.

——For clensing and preserving the teeth, use Gundrum's dental balm.

Death of an Aged Citizen.—Last Saturday, at five minutes past three o'clock, in the afternoon, Capt. William Cook, a respected citizen of this place, died, being in the seventy-seventh year of his earth life. For a long time the infirmities of age had been creeping on, and it was seen by those who knew and loved him that his earthly career was drawing to a close; but it was only in the last three months that he was really willing to admit that he was sick, and when he come finally to die, he passed away calmnly and peacefully, like one who wraps the drapery of his couch about him and lays down to pleasant dreams; thus ends a long and useful life. Capt. Cook, for by this name only was he known to many of the people of our town, has always been an industrious, hard-working man. Many of our middle-aged citizens can remember, when they were boys, his wheel-right shop on Howard street, where he and his boys worked. He had nine children, eight boys and one girl, and all this large family, without a single exception, he raised up to become honored and respected citizens. During the late war four of his boys went into the army of the North to fight under the flag of the free. Two of them never returned alive, Samuel being taken prisoner of war and starved to death, amid the horrors of the prison pen of Andersonville, and James fell fighting manfully on the battle field of Antietam. His body was recovered and brought home for burial. The other two lived and are alive to day. William went into the army from Clay county, Missouri, and after the war returned to that place, where he now resides, and James, who is a tailor by trade, now resides in Texas; then there is Andy who is in the employ of the Snow Shoe R. R.; Claud who is engaged in the mercantile business, at Milesburg; Charles who is in the employ of the Centre County Bank, and George who is a clerk for his brother Claud; the name of the daughter is Mary, but in the hurry of preparing this article we have not learned much in relation to her. Mr. Cook, although a poor man, has raised a family of children, of which any man may be proud. Of him, it is said, that he was one of the most efficient street commissioners this town ever had. He was post-master under Lincoln, some say for a term of eight years. In every position he has occupied he has filled it with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of all concerned. Although this aged citizen had lived the full measure of years allotted to man, yet to those who knew and loved him, the change seemed sad and sudden. It is an event calculated to throw a deep gloom over the bereaved; they cannot follow their aged relative to the grave without having sad and heavy hearts, and the community in which he has lived so many eventful years cannot lose him from their midst without sundering some holy tie, and waking up an emotion that makes us feel that strange grief, unknown to all save the stricken mourner.

It is true when the aged die, we are consoled by the reflection that they have run their race, and fulfilled the great purpose of their mission; that to them life has lost most of its charms; that they have ceased to derive pleasures from its duties and festivities. It is true, also, that we are, in a measure, prepared for their departure; that, having seen their heads silvering from year to year, their constitutions wasting slowly away, and their eyes gradually growing dim, we had felt that they must soon leave us. But even such cannot die without making many hearts desolate. To know that the beloved, and honored, and good are no more; that their place is vacant, their voice hushed in perpetual silence, and the venerable form upon which we have so often gazed with delight, is mouldering in the dust, is calculated to make our spirits sad, and a feeling of loneliness creep over them. At first we are unable to feel the full weight of such a blow. The heart is so surrounded by the ties which he has woven in life that it is incapable of realizing for a while the change which such a death makes. And it is not till day after day has passed that, what at first appeared like a dream, begins to seem like a reality and the solemn truth is comprehended that the deed is done; that the heart yields itself for a season to indescribable sorrow. O! how painful is death under any circumstances.

——The concert given in the old Methodist church, on last Thursday night, by six members of the A. M. E. Sunday-school, proved to be a great success. The proceeds netted about seventy-five dollars. The singing was most excellent, and everybody was delighted. Abraham Valentine Jackson's bass, with John Thomas' whistling, excited the admiration and applause of the large audience. Those who are competent to judge, pronounce Mr. Jackson's voice superior to the bass who accompanied the Tennessee slave cabin singers.

They contemplate giving another concert in the Court House during the April court. We bespeak for them a crowded house.

——We have received several communications, which are unavoidably crowded out, but will appear in our next.

——March? so it is! Spring, mild, ethereal, beautiful inviting spring.

——The Centennial Minstrel Troupe will give an entertainment in Reynolds' Opera House, on Friday evening, March 17th. Come one, come all.

——D. G. Bush, will sell at Auction House Lots, just beyond borough limits, also, 7 Houses on plaining mill row, on Saturday, March 18th, 1876. Commencing at 2 o'clock, in front of Court House. See bills.

——Josh says: "Who didn't steal water mellons when he was a boy?" Such sudden recollections of old times behind the barn, for a fellow's nerves, is like a powder explosion.

——The Commissioners of this county are in a fair way to get into trouble. We copy this little article for their benefit:

The Grand Jury of Bucks county have disapproved the financial statement of the Commissioners of that county. They allege that large sums of money have been paid out for work done on the bridges which was not given out to the lowest bidder after full public notice. The Commissioners will probably be prosecuted for misdemeanor at the next court.

——The lovers of that enticing game yclept billiards, were highly delighted with the exhibition given by Professor George Washington Adams, on last Monday night, at Hoffer's billiard parlor. The gentleman, who is a traveling salesman for the American Cutlery Co., New York, performed some of the most wonderful feats in that noble game of "animated mathemathics," that were ever seen in this town, and drew quite a large audience,

——It is reported on the streets that the planing mill connected with the car shops, has been leased by Jack McClelland, Esq., late Superintendent of the Car Manufacturing Company. These shops were completed just at the time Jay Cooke & Co. failed, and precipitated a most disastrous panic upon the country, the effect of which we are still laboring under, notwithstanding several car shops have been able to keep moving to a certain extent. The Bellefonte enterprise has not appeared to make much headway, and seems to have been compelled to abandon the enterprise as far as making railroad cars is concerned, which is to be regreted. Our people had great expectations concerning this enterprise. For a time it was thought that a newer life was to be infused into our midst; but now a portion of the shops are rented to a Mr. Quimly, and he has machinists at work putting up new machinery for the manufacture of printing presses and knitting machines, which we hope he will make a success.

As to the operation of the planing mill, foundry and machine shops, we have this to say: Heretofore it has been believed, and the belief has been strengthened by recent developments, during our late local election, that there has been too much of a disposition to run them in the interest of the Democratic party. Business is business, and politics are quite another thing, except to men engaged in that especial enterprise. We have no doubt that Mr. McClelland, whom we have always found to be a gentleman in all his business relations, is as willing to receive patronage from Republicans, as Democrats.

But a growing distrust is prevalent in the minds of the people that the shops have in the past been run more in the interest of the Democracy than in the interest of the community who have contributed so liberally to aid in their establishment. Taxes have been exonerated with a view to aid the enterprise, our Republican fellow-citizens being in the advance ranks of liberality. Yet we are told that employees have been specially manipulated to vote the Democratic ticket, and preference has been given to mechanics on account of their political opinions. Some Democrats have boasted that this acquisition to their party would give them control of our borough affairs. This may not be true, but the fact that it is believed is just as bad for the parties concerned as though it were true, especially as it seems to be corroborated by circumstances. In consideration of the change that is about to take place, we feel it to be our duty to say that if the rumor about the action of Mr. McClelland in the past is true, and he intends to ostracize men who happen to be Republicans on account of their opinions, if Republican mechanics are not to be employed by the new firm, then Republicna patronage will very naturally seek other sources for their supplies. It has been the custom in this community in the past to employ men according to their skill to do the work assigned them without any regard to their political opinions. We cannot say that we think a change in this respect would be of any benefit to anybody; but, if it should come to that, we think the Republican mechanics would be as well provided for as any other. We should be very sorry to see the political opinions of men made a test in order to secure work at any manufactory in our midst. We have seen such work carried on by the Democracy of New Hampshire, and we are very sure that the tendency of such action is demoralizing in the extreme, and we think we hazard nothing in saying it is an issue the Democracy of Bellefonte cannot afford to make at this time; and for the purity of the ballot, we hope the time will never come when they can afford to make such an issue.

Personal.—Now we are in doubt. We do not know whether it is John or James, but we think it was John Lytle, of State College, who called upon us last week; but whether it was John or James he does not forget the printer. He paid subscription upon the paper which is going to that place in the name of Griffith Lytle, Sr., who in his life time has been one of the old friends and patrons of this paper from its earliest history. Call again; we will learn your name and try and remember it.

—We have a little package of papers going to Wolf's Store. We suppose every one knows where this place is. If not we will tell them that it is in Miles township. D. M. Weaver, one of the live men of this little place, called on us last week. He is one of our most valued subscribers—always prompt, always ready. "Live, and let live," appears to be his motto. He lives a great way off, but we hope that whenever he comes to town he will not forget that he is always welcome at the Republican office.

—Prof. Henry Meyer, whose paper goes to Rebersburg, but who lives all over the county, augmented our pile two dollars' worth last week. Prof. Meyer is doing a good work for our schools. We feel certain that he will receive from the people at the expiration of his term of office, as County Superintendent, the just-earned plaudit of "Well done, good and faithful servant." We were fortunate in obtaining the services of so faithful, efficient, energetic an official to superintend our public schools. He seems to be the right man in the right place, and the good he will do will last throughout all time.

—A son of Jonathan Spangler, Esq., of Rebersburg, called last Wednesday and paid subscriptions for his father, also for John Ruth, of Wolf's Store. Mr. Spangler, the son, desires us to go to Rebersburg to get his subscription to our paper. We intend to go when we get the time, and see if we cannot make him twice glad—glad when we come and glad when go away. He made us this same offer once before when we were journeying in Pennsvalley. Now we are not going to be bantered in this way. Look out for us. We shall be along that way some time, and when we do we shall stop, you bet.

—James Walker, of Blanchard, was in our sanctum last Friday. Mr. Walker has been lumbering down there, and it did our eyes good to behold the big wad of greenbacks he sported. He reduced it about three dollars, though, for our benefit. He has left Blanchard, but has not yet decided where he will locate.

—William B. Way, of Half Moon, was in our office last Friday. He is a new visitor at our headquarters but none the less welcome. Mr. Way has been acting as juryman at court. If we always had as conscientious men to serve on our juries we should be more certain that justice would be done in every instance. We hope he will always call when in town.

—Thomas Pennington, of Fillmore, talks of taking Horace Greeley's advice to "Go west young man, go west." We hope he will conclude to stay in Centre county; but if he must go west, our good wishes shall go with him. May the sun of his prosperity never set.

—Felix Dale, Jr., of Boalsburg, called upon us last Thursday evening in company with James H. Mitchel, Esq., of this place. Mr. Dale is one of the most enterprising farmers of Harris township, and belongs to the numerous Dale family of whom we spoke last week. He takes great pride in nice horses, and is said to possess some very fine teams.

—Robert Gardner, of Rock Springs, stepped in to see us last Saturday. He knocked us all out of time with a ten-dollar bill, and went out to get it changed. He did not forget to come in again, however, with the thing "busted." Who ever heard of a printer having ten dollars at one time? If we should ever accumulate as much as that, we should feel as proud as a national bank president, and twice as independent. We had five dollars the other day, and it made us feel so grand that we went right off and hired Mr. William Shup to make us a desk worth fifty dollars. The thing is making, and is going to be as handy as a pocket in a short coat when it is done. Call next week and we will show it to you, and tell you who put the last fancy touch upon it. But what has all this to do with Mr. Gardner? Well, the fact is, he did not stop long enough for us to pump anything out of him to make a story of. He is a live, energetic fellow, and will not stay long enough in one place to take root.

—John Irwin, Jr., paid our agent subscriptions for himself and Joseph C. Bright, of Pottsville, Pa. He has an idea that we roost on the roof of Haupt's building. This is a mistake. Come up and see us; we are not so high up, after all; only on the second story, and very easy of access.

—G. A. Harbaugh is not only a good Republican, but he is a good mechanic. In fact, these two virtues are very apt to meet and coalesce in the same individual. Mr. Harbaugh is an industrious, honest, hard-working man; a good citizen, having the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is in the employ of the firm of W. P. Duncan & Co., of this place.

—Hon. John H. Stover, of Versailles, Missouri, called upon us twice last week, and the last time he called he left in our possession a shin-plaster with a figure five on it. That is a big bill for a printer to get all at once; but then the honorable gentleman is not a very small man. We had not a chair in the office large enough to hold him. We should judge he would tip the beam at somewhere about three hundred pounds. Mr. Stover is well known to the people of this county, having formerly been the editor of the *Central Press*, which paper was afterwards merged into the Republican. He is a prominent politician, having served his adopted State as a Congreeman. We stated some time ago that he had returned to this county to live. We were lead into this error from a letter which we received from him saying that we should change the address of his paper to Howard, and that he would soon call and see us. He now informs us that he is only here to visit the Centennial show at Philadelphia, and that he will then return again to Missouri. If he enjoys the Centennial show all over, he must of necessity take an immense amount of satisfaction out of it.

—Samuel Felty, Esq., of Altoona, sent us his subscription by a friend. We received it last Monday. Mr. Felty is one of our old subscribers, and always prompt pay.

—Jonathan Hess, of Pine Grove Mills, sent us his subscription by mail. That suits us pretty well, but we would like to see Jonathan, and hope he will put in an appearance the first time he comes to town. He says they have a new Lutheran minister over there, the Reverend Smith, by name. As he is a good Republican, we doubt not that he is a first-class man. He wants the Republican for a little while, any how, and so we send it right along.

—A. R. Peters, of Milesburg, called again last Monday. He was not satisfied with what he done for us last week, but thought we needed a little more money to make things run smoothly. That is where his head is level. There is nothing in this world that will absorb money faster than a printing office. If any of our readers ever try to run one, they will learn "how it is themselves."

—Inseparably connected with the history of Centre county is the family of Underwoods; a family noted for its straight-forwardness, honesty and integrity. They are temperate, frugal, industrious. Their names appear often upon our list, but last Monday Jason Underwood, of Boalsburg, called upon us, and paid us the required fee to add his too the number. We hope he will conclude to let it remain there as long as it may be our good fortune to conduct this journal. We have no delinquent subscribers among the Underwoods. In company with him was his father Jesse Underwood, of Fleming, one of our oldest and most valued subscribers. He added two dollars to our pile.

—Rock Springs is in Furgerson twp. We suppose most every one knows that, but do they know there is a hotel kept there by Samuel Goss, Esq. We hope when any of our readers go that way they will call. We know they will get good accommodations, and meet with a pleasant landlord.

—We were honored last week by a call from William Kaupt, who receives his mail at Bellefonte. We were not in, not having returned from dinner. He left a little of the needful to help carry us through another year. Mr. Kaupt is determined to own the paper he reads. That is pretty good evidence that he is an energetic, go ahead sort of a fellow. The worst fate we wish him is, that he will always have luck. Call again.

—Samuel Glenn, of Benner twp., is a new visitor to our sanctum. If we are not mistaken, he is farming out at the stone mill, on a farm owned by Major Reynold's. He is a go ahead fellow, and is bound to make anything pay he takes hold of. We hope he will meet with unbounded success in all his undertakings.

——It is reported that the Bellefonte and Snow Shoe railroad company contemplate running a passenger train between this point and Snow Shoe, during the coming Centennial season. The train will leave here in the morning, making the time to Snow Shoe in one and a half hours, returning in time to make the morning connections on the Bald Eagle Valley railroad. The same train will make the round trip in the afternoon. This will be a convenience long sought by the Snow Shoe travel. Making it convenient to carry passengers on mixed trains is hardly considered modern railroading, and we congratulate Mr. Rhoads on the contemplated change.

——Josh says that no one but a furniture man should name his daughter Sofy.

Court Proceedings.

A special term of court for the trial of civil causes was convened on Monday, the 6th inst., and was presided over during the week by his honor, Judge Mayer. Much delay was occasioned by causes not being ready for trial, and the Judge gave attorneys and parties warning that he would, hereafter, if causes were not ready for trial, and no good, legal ground was given for their continuance, strike them from the list and not permit them to be placed upon it again. He informed them that he had taken this course at Lock Haven, at the last term of court there, striking off eleven causes in one day, most of them against the protest of attorneys and suitors, and some to their no little consternation. This summary course of his honor, we doubt not, will be decidedly approved by the community generally, and especially commends itself to the sanction of tax-payers. As he says, causes which are not ready for trial have no business on the list in the way of those that are. To appreciate its thorough going judiciary, this district should be saddled, for a term or two, with one of the old-fogy, slow-poke judges of certain districts not far away.

The following are the only causes which juries were called to determine during the week:

David Harter, vs. the heirs of Ruben B. Valentine—ejectment, for a tract of land, or a portion of the same, in the warrantee name of Wm. A. Thomas, situated in Marion township, in this county. After most of the evidence had been given in, a juror was withdrawn and the cause dismissed. Blair, Alexander and Bower for plff., Hoy for deft.

Geo. Haupt, use of, J. C. Sample, administrator, etc., *et al*, vs. Samuel Goss and Alexander Harpster, executors of David Harpster, deceased. This was an action of debt for a legacy which, by the terms of the will of the decedent, was to be paid within a reasonable time. No defence was made. The only claim on the part of the defendants being that they were not yet prepared to pay the legacy. Verdict for the plaintiff for $339.30. Fortney for plff., Alexander and Bower for deft.

James Iddings, vs. Joseph Iddings—assumpsit. The defendant rented a farm from the plaintiff in April, 1870, for a share of the crops, and again the next year on a money rental. There was no written agreement and the dispute was at a what share the plaintiff was to receive. He claimed that it was one-half, while the defendant said it was agreed that he should furnish seed and pay the taxes, or render to his lessor one-third of what was raised. There was, also, considerable difference between the parties as to the amount of crops raised the first year, as the quantity which the plaintiff had received as his share. The testimony was quite voluminous, and the cause occupied more time than its importance really merited. Verdict for the defendant for $70.24. Alexander and Bower for plff., Beaver for deft.

John Hoy vs. Wm. Holt—assumpsit. This was the most lengthy and important cause tried during the term. An agreement was entered into July, 1870, between John Hoy, of the one part, and Jesse S. Williams, Wesley Holmes and Wm. Holt, of the other part. The interest of Williams and Holmes was subsequently acquired by Mr. Holt, and by an agreement between him and Mr. Hoy, it was agreed that all matters in controversy between them growing out of the above-mentioned contract—except as to a saw-mill—should be settled in this action. By this agreement Mr. Hoy sold to Mr. Holt all the white pine, oak and hemlock, growing upon certain lands of his, and also leased him his saw-mill for the purpose of manufacturing the same. Mr. Holt agreed to clean up the tract, manufacturing all the pine, oak and hemlock timber which would measure one foot at the top end, and which would make good merchantable lumber. For this timber Mr. Holt was to pay $3.50 per thousand for pine and oak, and $1.50 for hemlock. It was claimed by the plaintiff that all the timber was not manufactured, as agreed upon, and also that the account rendered by the defendant was not correct. There were also other collateral matters in dispute between the parties. The defendant had paid into court $1,500 as the amount he was willing to allow the plaintiff to settle the dispute and avoid a law suit. The jury rendered a verdict of $1,480.83 for the plaintiff, which, being less than the amount paid into court, his honor decided that it should appear as a verdict for the defendant, as the costs would have to be paid by the plaintiff, the jury allowing him less than the defendant offered. Furst and Hoy for plff., Beaver, Barnhart, Alexander and Bower for deft.

Another cause was called and a jury empanelled on Thursday evening, but on Friday morning it was ascertained that Col. Keller, who had prepared the cause for the defendant, could not be present on account of sickness in his family. The jury was accordingly discharged and the cause continued.

The court sat for some time, during both the forenoon and afternoon, on Friday, to hear arguments, and then adjourned till Monday, the 18th inst.